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****
* NATIONAL *
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NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LEARNING FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

Persist in Criticizing Capitalism and Building Socialism in a Big Way

- excerpts of speech by Kuo Feng-lien, secretary of the Party branch of Tachai production brigade, at the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 25, 1975)

There are 83 households and approximately 450 persons in our Tachai production brigade. The total acreage of arable land has been increased from 794 mow in the past to 846 mow at present, an average of some 1.6 mow of land for each person.

Tachai was liberated in 1945. The Party organization was built here in 1947. The elementary agricultural producers' cooperative established in 1953 was converted into an advanced agricultural producers' cooperative in 1956. Under the cordial attention of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee as well as the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we have persevered in making socialist revolution on the political, ideological and economic fronts, in criticizing revisionism and capitalism and in carrying out the transformation of small production through education over the more than 20 years since the cooperative movement. Meanwhile, we have also unceasingly strengthened the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, achieved fairly good results in bringing into play the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses to a fuller extent, and given play to the superiority of the socialist collective economy. This has not only tempered a new type of socialist peasants in the heat of struggle, but has also ceaselessly developed and expanded the socialist collective economy.

After liberation, Tachai's grain yield averaged less than 100 catties per mow, while the maximum total output was 80,000 catties. But the total output in 1974 reached 770,000 catties, nearly ten times more than the total output

before liberation. The brigade's income from forestry, animal husbandry and side occupations increased 76 times as compared with 1955 when the agricultural producers' cooperative was first established. The brigade's total income amounted to some 194,800 yuan, showing a more than tenfold increase.

The development and expansion of the socialist collective economy have directly brought about three other major economic changes.

First, the brigade has made ever greater contributions to the state. An average of 105,000 catties of grain was delivered to the state annually from 1955 to 1958. An average of 245,000 catties of grain was delivered to the state annually from 1959 to 1970. The average amount of grain delivered to the state annually increased to 330,000 catties from 1971 to 1974. In other words, each and every household of the Tachai production brigade must deliver some 4,000 catties of grain to the state annually.

Second, the property of the collective economy has been constantly expanded. We only managed to accumulate 800 yuan in 1955, the third year after the agricultural producers' cooperative was established, thus accounting for 4 percent of the total income. Since 1973, the production brigade's accumulated public funds have reached some 47,400 yuan each year, representing an increase of 60 times over the public funds accumulated in 1955. The rapid increase in accumulated public funds has also raised the ability to expand reproduction by a large margin.

Third, the members' income has also been increased in a rational way. The average income distributed to each member was 66 yuan in 1955. In 1974, the average income distributed to each member reached 176 yuan, an increase by 1.7 times. When the agricultural producers' cooperative was first established, the workpoint value of each working day was 30 cents. It remained at 1.5 yuan after 1967, showing an increase by four times.

In short, the development of our Tachai has been rapid over the more than 20 years since the establishment of cooperatives; no new major reversals have occurred, nor have there been any major U-turns. We have, in the main, stabilized each spell of progress in order to strive for another spell of progress. Why? Basically speaking, after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, we have never neglected the struggle between the two classes and the two roads for one single day; we have never ceased to carry out the socialist revolution in the political, ideological and economic spheres for one single day; and we have never slackened our efforts in exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

I. Persist in Carrying Out the Struggle Between the Two Roads

"Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." We have

come to profoundly know through actual struggles over more than 20 years in the past that this basic line laid down by the Party is a line of victory in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and that by upholding this line, we will be able to defeat capitalism, adhere to the correct orientation in developing the socialist collective economy, make greater progress in revolution and increase production by a large margin.

Tachai went through a number of struggles between the two classes and the two roads after the land reform. After the switch-over to people's communes in 1958, the diehard capitalists did not step down from the historical stage of their own accord because of the emergence of people's communes, nor did they stop from making trouble again because of the develpment of Tachai's socialist collective economy. On the contrary, they became more cunning than ever and tried by hook or by crook to take advantage of the temporary difficulties we met with our own road of advance to fight for positions with us.

A serious flood hit Hsiyang in 1963, and there were temporary difficulties in our socialist collective economy. At that time, the capitalist forces in society came forward to carry out activities openly. They clamored: "Now it is important to have something to live with. So long as one can grab money, he is following a correct line." This evil capitalist wind also reached our Tachai. Thus the struggle between the two roads become more acute. Some people tried to seize this opportunity to go backward, saying: "Now we can no longer be tied together to lead a hard life. Those who are capable should be allowed to live on their capabilities. As for those who are incapable, they have to continue to lead a hard life. Let each take his own course." Should we rely on the collective economy, keep firmly to the socialist orientation, and overcome difficulties through our own efforts? Or should we tear the collective economy apart, follow our own courses, and go backward?

Our Party branch held meetings for seven consecutive evenings to discuss this matter. After summing up ten major advantages of self-reliance and pointing out the disadvantages of each taking his own course, Comrade Chen Yung-kuei said: "Difficulties are a bad thing and good thing as well. When capitalism takes advantage of our difficulties, our comrades learn to see through and resist capitalism in the face of difficulties." Thus the Party branch made a decision calling for mobilizing the masses to rebuild the dams and farmland that had been washed away and to vigorously criticize capitalism. Mass criticism led to vigorous efforts, and vigorous efforts brought about big changes. We conducted mass criticism and worked hard and vigorously for two years on end. In our struggle against difficulties, we rebuilt our washed-away land into the "sponge land" capable of giving stable and high yield.

Shortly after our great leader Chairman Mao issued his call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" in 1964, the evil wind of learning from "Taoyuan's experiences" whipped up by the renegade Liu Shao-ch'i reached Tachai. At that time, a "four clean-ups" work team came to Tachai. Some members of the work team tried in every way to negate the road Tachai had

traveled after agricultural cooperation. This work team pushed an erroneous line and supported capitalism. As a result, evil tendencies once again prevailed. It was at this critical moment that Comrade Chen Yung-kuei called a meeting of the Party branch at a lime kiln, which enabled all the members of the Party branch committee to understand the nature of the struggle at that time and to pluck up their courage to carry on the struggle. We made our attitude clear to the work team and the masses, took a clear-cut stand, and unfolded a tit-for-tat struggle against the erroneous line. Guided by the brilliant document "Some Questions Raised in the Current Socialist Education Movement in the Countryside" personally formulated by our great leader Chairman Mao, we finally won victory in this struggle.

After the 10th CCP National Congress, we members of the Party branch committee studied the documents of the Congress together with Comrade Chen Yung-kuei. In the spirit of the Congress, we summed up our experiences and lessons in grasping major issues. The members of the Party branch committee raised questions about many strange phenomena: What happened to the apples on the trees? Why did some people cut trees of fraternal teams to make shovel handles for their own use? Why did some people provide their own furniture for collective use? Why did some other people regard collective property as their own? After making a class analysis of such strange phenomena one by one, we came to gain a clearer understanding of this matter: The capitalist tendency under the new situation at Tachai was to appropriate public property by graft and bribery and to reap profits at the expense of the public. Therefore, we carried out a struggle inside and outside the Party and among the masses against those who had appropriated public property by graft and bribery and reaped profits at the expense of the public. By so doing, the Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants returned to their senses. They came to realize that Tachai was not a calm and unruffled sea and that there was still the struggle between the two classes and the two roads, and there was also the danger of capitalist restoration. If one forgot this, he would be badly fooled and would suffer severely.

Our practice over the past twenty years or so has enabled us to realize clearly that we must struggle against capitalism every year, every month and every day. Wherever capitalism emerges, we should struggle against it right there. No matter what banner capitalism raises, we should pull down that banner and struggle against it. It is through struggle that we have correctly persisted in the socialist orientation and implemented the principle of "taking grain as the key link and insuring an all-round development." It is in this way that we have directed the attention of people to building a great socialst agriculture and opened up a broad road for developing socialist agriculture.

II. Persist in Vigorously Building Socialism

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The establishment of our socialist system has opened the road leading to the ideal society of the future, but to translate this ideal into reality needs hard work." The practice of struggle has enabled us to understand that we must work hard in order to transform rivers and mountains and that we must work vigorously and bear great hardships in order to accomplish the great socialist cause.

Through our own vigorous efforts, we have transformed rivers and mountains. In the ten years after agricultural cooperation, we devoted 110,000 man-days to transforming rivers and mountains in the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. We built 183 big stone dams in seven gullies, and on eight ridges and one mountain slope we built earthen embankments with a total length of 9,300 meters, thus combining more than 4,700 parcels of land into 2,900. By working hard for two years in succession after 1963, we rebuilt all the farmland which had been damaged by natural disasters.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, we have set out to create conditions for agricultural mechanization. In the past four years, for instance, after four winters and springs of hard work we had removed 33 large and small hills and filled in 15 gullies with 700,000 cubic meters of stone and earth. In addition, we have combined 2,900 plots of farmland into 1,500. Now we have transformed all mountain slopes into terraced fields. Half of our farmland now can be tilled with tractors.

We have built water conservancy projects through our own vigorous efforts. In the course of regulating mountains and gullies, we have built a 14-li long ditch around mountains for leading water from the Kuochuang reservoir to Hutou Mountain. At the same time, we have built three large reservoirs on Hutou Mountain. From then on, each member of the drought-stricken Tachai production brigade has an average of one mow of irrigated paddy field.

We have built Tachai fields through our own vigorous efforts. After more than 20 years of vigorous and arduous efforts, we have finally transformed our farmland which was prone to lose soil, moisture and manure into farmland capable of conserving soil, moisture and manure and again transformed it into "sponge fields." Moreover, we have transformed some of our farmland into "small man-made plains" which can be irrigated and tilled with machines.

We have made vigorous efforts to transform Hutou Mountain by planting trees on it. It was a barren rocky mountain, but now more than 400 mow of young trees have been planted on it. At present, the Tachai production brigade has over 40,000 fruit trees.

We have overcome natural disasters through our own vigorous efforts. When a serious flood hit Tachai in 1963, our houses collapsed and our farmland was washed away. This flood brought tremendous damage to us. However, we raised our production to our original level within one year after the flood and rebuilt all farmland within two years. The year the serious flood hit us, our grain production did not decrease. The following year, our grain production surpassed the target set for areas south of the Yangtze River. We suffered from serious drought for three consecutive years from 1972 to 1974, but we set forth this slogan: "In the face of serious drought, we must make vigorous efforts to overcome it." In 1973, we mobilized all the members of the brigade to carry water to fields and to sow crops. After more than 40 days of vigorous effort, we sowed all our 550 mow of cornfields. That year, our per-mow corn yield reached 1,025 catties.

We have built a new Tachai through our own vigorous efforts. Now our brigade has more than 770 new houses and new caves, a 180 percent increase over the past. Each member of the brigade has more than one and a half rooms.

We cannot change the old look by leading a comfortable life, nor can we build socialism in a relaxed way. To build socialism, we must carry out criticism and struggle. We have been bold in criticizing not only capitalism but also all kinds of resistance obstructing our vigorous efforts to build socialism.

First, we have resolutely criticized the conservative idea of following the beaten track. When we started the 10-year project for building farmland, some people in our brigade were afraid that this project was not worth such tremendous investment and effort. We mobilized the masses to cast two sets of accounts for the immediate and long-term interests from the project. By so doing, the masses came to understand that if only the immediate interests were taken into consideration, the control of mountains and rivers would cost a great deal of money and produce little profit. However, since we are carrying out the socialist revolution, we have to set our eyes not only on the next year or two but on the next 10 years or even 100 years. We should not be satisfied with the fact that we have enough food for ourselves, but we should also think of the people throughout China and in the whole world. We should spend our money when we need to; we should devote our efforts to what is most important to us. It was through a fierce ideological struggle and education by comparison that the masses achieved unity in thinking about harnessing and transforming rivers and mountains.

Second, we have resolutely criticized the world outlook of the cowards and lazybones who fear hardship and fatigue. Some people only want to lead a comfortable life and never think of accomplishing big undertakings through hard struggle. They worry about difficulties in transforming mountains, gullies, ridges and mountain slopes. They are afraid of the hot weather in summer and the cold in winter. We have unremittingly mobilized the cadres and masses to criticize the world outlook of the cowards and lazybones so as to make the cadres and commune members understand that one cannot sit on a brick-bed warmed by fire to wait for the realization of socialism. To bring about changes, one must work for them. Fearing hardship and fatigue is not a quality of the poor and lower-middle peasants, while leading a lazy and leisurely life is the nature of the exploiting classes. By continuously criticizing the world outlook of the cowards and lazybones, we have enabled the cadres and masses to retain their enthusiasm for persistent hard work. The more work they have done, the greater their interest, courage and ability.

Third, we have resolutely criticized the idea that we have made all the efforts we can. Our Party branch made a decision in 1970 calling for building plains by removing mountains to fill up gullies in order to accelerate the pace of agricultural mechanization. But some people said: "No matter how high a tree is, it can never reach the sky." We hold that no tree can reach the sky, nor can we reach the peak in building socialism. We therefore mobilized the masses to criticize the idea that "we have made all the efforts we can." At the same time, we started the project for removing mountains to fill up the Mahuang gully and making a plain of it. Beginning from that year, after three years of continuous effort, we have filled up four gullies and made a small plain comprising 110 mow of farmland.

To work vigorously, cadres must take the lead. During the past two decades and more, the cadres of our brigade have always worked together with the masses whether in the 10-year land reclamation project or in removing mountains, filling up gullies and making artificial plains, whether in combating flood or in fighting drought, whether it was winter or summer, and whether they were doing hard labor or undertaking heavy tasks.

It is necessary to vigorously talk about the revolution as well as to vigorously work for the revolution. Talking without taking action is not really carrying out the revolution. It is necessary to vigorously talk about socialism as well as to vigorously work for socialism. Talking without taking action is not really practicing socialism. This is a truth we have learned from the practice of struggle over the past 20 years and more.

III. Persistently Carry Forward the Communist Style

Our great leader Chairman Mao has told us: "China ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity." Our Tachai production brigade has all along taken this great instruction issued by Chairman Mao as a basic guilding thought for us to go all out to practice socialism. We have unremittingly educated the broad masses not to forget for a moment China and all mankind.

In handling the relationship between the state and the collective, we have kept to the principle of taking into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual at the same time. In 1963 Tachai was hit by a flood and our collective economy was in great difficulty. At that time, some people took this difficulty as an excuse to ask for help from the state, and wanted to avail themselves of the opportunity to get hold of something. Should we merely depend on the state or rely on the collective strength to overcome the difficulty? In this connection, our Party branch explicitly told all commune members that the areas affected by the disaster were not limited to Tachai or Hsiyang and therefore, in case of difficulty, the socialist collective economy should mainly stress self-reliance and could not merely depend on the state. Through an animated discussion, all cadres and commune members unified their thinking and started their struggle to build a new socialist Tachai by relying on their own efforts. In 1972, a serious drought occurred in Hsiyang, and Tachai's total grain production was 13 percent less than the previous year. On the basis of insuring that the ration grain for each commune member would not be less than 470 catties, we mobilized all our commune members to save 70 catties of grain per person to support the state. Although we did suffer from the natural disaster and did have a reduced production that year, we supplied the state with 400,000 catties of grain, exceeding that for the good year of 1971 by 25 percent.

In handling the relationship between collective accumulation and distribution to commune members, we have adhered to the principle of constantly strengthening the socialist collective economy. The accumulation-distribution relationship has never been a simple question of how much should be kept and how much should be spent. Rather, it is a question of whether we want to insure the constant extending of re-production in our socialist agriculture and to develop and strengthen the socialist collective economy, a question of

whether we want to carry forward the communist style of cherishing the state and the collective. We have criticized the erroneous tendency to "distribute and consume everything" and rationally adjusted the ratio between accumulation and distribution based on the condition of development of production and increase of income. In the first few years after the commune system was started in Tachai, accumulation only accounted for four percent of the total income, while 66 percent was distributed to commune members because both production and income were at a low level. Later, with the development of production and income increased, we accordingly changed this ratio. Take 1973 as an example. Apart from the production investment, agricultural tax and administrative expenses for that year, our public accumulation accounted for 24 percent of the total income, while the distribution to commune members accounted for 43 percent.

By handling the accumulation-distribution relationship in this way, we have not in the least cut down the income of commune members. In the first few years after the commune system was put into effect, though the distribution accounted for a big proportion, the amount actually distributed to commune members was only 13,000 yuan or so and the amount for each work-day was only 30 cents because the total income was low. In 1973 the actual amount of distribution amounted to more than 84,800 yuan, equivalent to 6.5 times the figure during the early period after the institution of the commune system. The value of workpoints for each work-day amounted to 1.50 yuan.

Due to the correct handling of the accumulation-distribution relationship, the collective economy of our Tachai production has developed at a faster rate and also grown ever stronger. Work on the threshing ground and processing of farm produce in our brigade has now been basically mechanized. Transportation, plowing, farmland capital construction, drainage and irrigation have been semi-mechanized or partly mechanized. This has greatly raised labor productivity and added to the speed of our agricultural development.

In the course of handling the relationship between distribution to commune members and collective welfare funds, we have paid attention to expanding the collective welfare undertakings step by step. Practice of struggle over the past 20 years or so has made us gradually realize that whether or not we can correctly handle the relationship between distribution to commune members and collective welfare funds is by no means a question of method, but a question of orientation and road.

With our production developing continuously and the income of our collective economy rising incessantly, we have appropriately adjusted the ratio between collective welfare funds and distribution to commune members. The total amount retained by our brigade for use as public welfare funds has increased from 1,000 yuan in 1967 to some 4,500 yuan in 1974. This means an increase of 3.5 times in a span of eight years.

As we understand it, in handling the question of distribution under the collective economy, we should pay attention to bringing the commune members' socialist enthusiasm into play and organizing the masses to build socialism in a big way. At the beginning, we made the proportion of distribution to individual commune members a little larger for the purpose of bringing their socialist enthusiasm into play. Later, based on the change of conditions, we appropriately increased the proportion of collective welfare funds

also for the purpose of bringing the commune members' socialist enthusiasm into play and fostering their communist thinking.

In the course of handling the relations between one collective and another, we have incessantly promoted the idea of cherishing our own collective as well as the collectives of fraternal brigades. Once, our brigade wanted to sell an ox, which outwardly looked fat and strong. When sent to the city, it was surrounded by people from fraternal brigades, who expressed willingness to buy it. Someone offered 60 yuan. Another offered 70 yuan. Still another offered 80 yuan. Though outwardly the ox looked fine, it had internal injuries. Thinking that we should not cheat the fraternal brigades, we made this clear to them. Finally, we sold the ox to a food company for 27 yuan. In a year when there was a natural disaster, a brigade sent its representative to Tachai to buy fodder. He offered 30 cents for each catty. But we sold the fodder grass at the price set by the state -- 3 cents per catty. We believe that what we did was right because what we need is not money, but socialist orientation and communist style.

In 1973, the second year of the serious drought in Hsiyang, the land was so dry in early spring that sowing was impossible. Had we made an opening on the canal, water would have flowed to our fields. But on the contrary we sealed off the canal and mobilized the commune members of our brigade to carry water with buckets and shoulder poles to the fields to meet the sowing requirement. Why was it necessary for us to carry water for sowing seeing that there was water flowing past the fields? This was because we were practicing socialism and could not merely think of our own grain production without paying attention to the needs of our fraternal brigades. Therefore we willingly did the hard work in order to make the canal water available to our fraternal brigades. The outcome was that both our brigade and the fraternal brigades were able to complete their sowing work, and finish spring sowing in time.

During the past 20 years and more, we have made persistent and untiring efforts to educate the cadres, Party members and all commune members in the communist ideology in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching: "The serious problem is the education of the peasantry." We have not only educated the cadres, Party members, and commune members to do labor conscientiously but also let them know why they should take up labor. We have not only educated them to love the collective but also educated them to understand why they should do so. We have not only educated them to think of the 450 Tachai people at all times but also educated them to always think of the people throughout China and the people all over the world. It is through this constant, in-depth education in communism that the communist ideology has sprouted and grown in the minds of our cadres, Party members and commune members and that a number of ordinary peasants have performed communist-style deeds.

IV. Continue To Strengthen the Revolutionization of the Party Branch

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "If there is to be revolution, there must be a revolutionary party." This is the truth. A production brigade is required to combat revisionism, fight against capitalism, transform

the old mountains and rivers and unify the people's minds in the course of struggle so that they will go all out to build socialism. In so many tasks and so many complicated struggles, who should take the lead and act as the pioneer? It is the Party branch.

Over the course of more than 20 years after agricultural cooperation, our Party branch has been tested by difficulties as well as victories. Difficulties have not held up our advance, nor have victories stopped our progress. At present, our veteran secretary Comrade Chen Yung-kuei has been transferred to the Central Committee, but there are still quite a few veteran comrades in our Party branch. All of them have worked from the days of democratic revolution up to the present. Although 20-30 years have elapsed, they are still as energetic as they used to be and they persevere in the revolution and struggle with the same vigor. The others are comrades who joined our Party branch in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Working neither for fame nor for personal gains, these new comrades do not want to do easy jobs or remain idle but are engaged in the revolution as vigorously as the veterans. Why? Because they have conscientiously studied Marxist-Leninist works as well as Chairman Mao's works and have constantly armed their minds with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, thus constantly strengthening the revolutionization of our Party branch.

Particularly since the publication of Chairman Mao's important instruction on theory, we have paid closer attention to using the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat to improve ourselves and advance the revolutionization of the Party branch to a new high. In strengthening the revolutionization of the Party branch, our Tachai brigade has mainly grasped the following three points:

First, to oppose corruption by bourgeois ideas. For more than 20 years, we have firmly grasped the struggle to oppose corruption by bourgeois ideas. Whenever signs of corruption appeared among Party branch members or Party members, we immediately launched an energetic ideological struggle to educate them to draw a clear line of demarcation, enhance their awareness, uphold the proletarian Party spirit and persevere in continued revolution. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "Our Party members take good preventive measures when they are not 'ill' and take early treatment when they are 'ill.' Therefore, our cadres and Party members are seldom 'ill'."

Second, to persist in cadre participation in productive labor. The Party branch has formulated three rules for cadres: do not be selfish, do not seek special privileges, and take an active part in productive labor in the collective. To persistently adhere to these three rules, we have formulated "three don'ts" through discussions, namely, don't hold meetings during labor time if there are no particularly important problems to discuss; don't make use of time for labor to do office work at home; and don't take commune members away from the fields for talks. The statistics we compiled last year show that during the eight years from 1966 when the cultural revolution started to 1973, each of our present nine Party branch members took part in productive labor on the average of more than 300 days a year.

Third, to receive mass supervision. For more than 20 years, a very good common practice has taken shape in our Tachai. This is that cadres and Party members can only serve the people and are not one cut above the others, and that cadres and Party members must be supervised by the masses. Practice shows that this supervision is very important. With such supervision it will not be easy for bourgeois ideas to corrupt our cadres and Party members. With such supervision our Party members and cadres will not take the wrong road easily.

Our Party branch has paid great attention to soliciting opinions from the masses and mass supervision in work. We usually say: "If we do not work well, we should find the cause within the Party; if the masses commit mistakes, we should look for problems in the leadership."

We advocate that whoever has a complaint against cadres should speak out straightforwardly for this is the best way. The more they speak out, the better. This is because we hold that if the masses have opinions, they will air them sooner or later; if they do not speak out to your face, they will speak out behind your back; if they do not speak out at a meeting, they will speak out after it. Therefore, we create conditions for the masses to speak out to our face, directly and in a way favorable to the revolution.

In short, the Party exercises leadership in everything. In a brigade, the Party branch, which exercises leadership in everything, must persist in studying Marxism, opposing corruption by bourgeois ideas, taking part in collective productive labor, and accepting mass supervision. With such persistence, we can insure the purity of the Party organization and increase the combat effectiveness of the Party branch. Provided there is a Party branch which dares to fight and act, we can win victory after victory in opposing capitalism and advance ceaselessly in vigorously building socialism.

Under the guidance of the Party's basic line over more than 20 years in the past, although we have scored some achievements and progress in revolution and production, we are deeply aware that Tachai is not, nor can it be, perfect in all respects, and that we still have plenty of gaps to close as well as many shortcomings. We still have a great deal of arduous struggle and a lot of hard work ahead of us. At this nationwide conference held in Hsiyang by the State Council on learning from Tachai in agriculture, the leading comrades from the Central Committee have given important instructions. This is a great encouragement to us. The gathering in Hsiyang of representatives from various places throughout the country has provided us with a very good opportunity to learn from them, as well as greater confidence and enthusiasm. We must properly learn from the spirit of this conference and the advanced experience, and inspired and spurred on by the conference, make mass criticism and greater efforts so as to use still greater achievements to repay the solicitude of Chairman Mao, the Party Central Committee and the State Council and use concrete actions to express our gratitude for the support of the people of our country.

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CARTOGRAPHY

People Who Prepare Marine Maps for the Motherland

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 14, 1975)

Only when guided by marine maps can warships and ocean-going vessels cleave their way through the churning waves of the vast ocean, around hidden reefs and treacherous sandbanks, and ride the wind to move on. Sailors and seamen always affectionately call the cartographers "people who chart the course for warships and vessels."

Work to make marine maps is so fascinating. Once inside the map-making room of the map-making unit of the People's Navy, one can see one newly-made marine map after another marked by clusters of islands or rocks, densely packed figures of all kinds, and dots of nautical signs scattered like the pieces on a chessboard. Islands, rocks and various nautical marks are represented by dots, lines, circles and other signs. The map-making soldiers put thousands upon thousands of such marks on the map with a high degree of accuracy. This calls for a red heart loyal to the motherland and loyal to the revolutionary cause and the price of hard labor.

Hsing Kuei-hsiang, deputy head of the editing detachment of this map-making unit, is tensely engaged in the editing of marine maps. Her job is to define the area of the sea to be marked on the marine map and specify the details that must be drawn. This is a heavy job. She deeply understands that every dot, every line and every circle on the map has a bearing on the safety of navigation. For the sake of accuracy in working out the sea area, she has to make the same calculations five times. For the sake of accuracy in fixing every factor on the map, she has to look through large quantities of data. She has to work as long as 17 or 18 hours a day throughout the month in order to bring every sign and every datum in the map up to the requirements specified.

Once, when inspecting a marine map that had just been completed, deputy detachment head Tu Pao-ling suddenly found a black dot thereon smaller than the eyelet of a needle. Should the little black dot be deleted or retained? Tu Pao-ling thought that there was good ground to delete it. The little black dot looked very much like a drop of ink having been inadvertently left there, as there was no explanatory note by its side. If there was fundamentally not a little black dot here, once an enemy movement was discovered in this sea area, military operations would be hindered. But on second thought, if there was really such a little black dot here, its removal would affect the safe navigation of warships and vessels. Therefore, she immediately looked through data for confirmation. On a marine map drawn on a smaller scale she discovered that there was also not any little black dot here. Unable to rest assured, she brought out a marine map drawn on a larger scale for verification. As a result, it was found that the little black dot was actually an 84-meter high island. Tu Pao-ling was both surprised and delighted. She immediately put down beside the little black dot the name of the island and its height and also added a circle to denote danger.

The cartographic soldiers overlook no detail in their work and are so serious and responsible. One day, when fixing nautical marks on a marine map, a new cartographer called Han Ling-yün found a sign representing a temple on the shore. Closely adjoining the temple was a sign showing a watch tower. In the past, Han Ling-yün thought that a temple could be most easily detected by the navigators because of its size and color, and she therefore selected the sign of the temple. However, she felt that the basic information would be inadequate without denoting the watch tower, and she therefore decided to include the watch tower. But she also felt that the two signs given in the same place would confuse the navigators, thus affecting the safety of navigation. Therefore, when revising the map a second time, she again abandoned the watch tower. For several days running, Han Ling-yün turned over in her mind again and again this temple and watch tower. She thought that in the dark old China, how many class brothers at sea had lain buried at the bottom of the sea for lack of marine maps. Today, the Party and the people have handed to us the task of surveying and mapping the long sea coast of the motherland. In drawing every dot and every line, we must be extremely responsible to the revolution. Seeing the immensity of her responsibility, Han Ling-yün immediately went to look through data and approached the old comrades for advice. She quickly discovered that though the sign of a temple was bigger and its color was deeper yet there were hundreds of temples in the area and such temples are rather low and not easy to distinguish. Although the sign of the watch tower was small, there was only one in the place, and as it was also taller, it formed a clearer target. Therefore, Han Ling-yün boldly cut out the sign for the temple and put in the sign for the watch tower.

As far as a cartographer is concerned, the making of a marine map of high quality calls not only for the great care of a sculptor but also for the accuracy of a mathematician in computing data. To achieve this is very difficult, but only by achieving this can we really be responsible to the revolution. In this unit many cartographers have spent from several years to over a dozen years to acquire the basic skills in the hard way in order to make marine maps of high quality.

Cartographer Hsü Han-ying is a map-making expert with 15 years of experience in making marine maps. The various kinds of sketch maps drawn by him are as good as finely printed maps. The steel pen he uses for drawing curves has been worn out one after another, and over the course of more than ten years, the pen points worn out by him, when put together, would measure four or five centimeters. After studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, this map-making expert has shown greater determination in taking up cartography as his career. For several thousand and several tens of thousand times, he has practiced the drawing of signs on marine maps. The sketch maps drawn by him in half a year are equivalent to the volume of regular work done by an ordinary cartographer in three months. A thick callus has formed on the middle finger of his right hand due to the friction of the pen. To keep his wrists nimble and his fingers well coordinated, whenever he could find time, he would practice basketball shooting. He has become a sharp-shooter in basketball games. Although the drawing of three contour (curve) lines within a width of one millimeter is seldom used in cartography, he strictly requires himself to practice it again and again, and he practices it wherever he is sent on duty. Practice pays. Every

marine map made by Hsü Han-ying is of a high standard. He said, "I must make every sign and every datum in the marine maps stand the test."

The veracious, clear and accurate maps made by the map-making unit are also the results of all quarters concerned working in concert and fighting in unity. The marine atlas made by this unit in the first half of this year is a case in point.

Early this year, the unit accepted an assignment to make an atlas of a certain sea area. This atlas set high requirements and a tight time schedule. The Party committee of the unit decided to send cartographic editor Lu Ming-k'ang and detachment head Wang Hung-hsing with the map-making proposals program to the user units to solicit their opinions.

On their way, Lu Ming-k'ang and Wang Hung-hsing thought that as the proposals for this marine atlas had been fully studied and repeatedly revised, they ought to have the approval of the user units which at most would suggest some revisions. Out of their expectation, in light of the development of the situation, the user units called for enlarging the scope of the atlas by strengthening it with a large number of new data and increasing the number of maps by 300 percent. With this abrupt change in the situation, data had to be collected afresh, the maps had to be rearranged and the proposals had to be redrawn. But the time for the completion of the assignment could not be postponed for a single day. Lu Ming-k'ang and Wang Hung-hsing calmly studied the proposals put forward by the user units. They felt that the marine atlas based on such proposals would meet better the demands for preparedness against war. After listening to their report, the leadership firmly said, "You must make maps of any kind required by the units. You must hold yourselves responsible for the navigation undertakings of the motherland." Bearing the whole situation in mind, they acquired an extra source of strength. Based on the demands of the new proposals, Lu Ming-k'ang and Wang Hung-hsing immediately joined the comrades of the user units in fighting hard for 15 days and nights running. A large host of data were investigated and collated, and precious time was gained for the making of this marine atlas.

After a tense battle, the whole body of comrades of the No. 1 Cartographic Team charged with the making of the atlas had victory in sight. Just five days before delivery time, a user unit suddenly sent them some new surveying data for the No. 68 map of this marine atlas. Compared with the original map, the new data showed changes in the shore line and water depth and also many changes in topography and surface physical features. The No. 68 map had to be wholly redrawn! The workload was already very heavy. Now that the No. 68 map had to be redrawn, still greater difficulties lay ahead. What was to be done? The comrades of the whole team replied without hesitation, "Get the No. 68 map done in time!"

Under the leadership of the Party branch, the various detachments of the whole team coordinated their activities as in a chess game and worked with a surge of enthusiasm up and down. They worked in close coordination in a race against time and fought in unity in an attack against the bulwark. Cartographic editor Ch'iu Yung-t'ao had not left his combat post for three

days and nights. Due to over-exertion, he looked pale, but on hearing that a shock effort had to be made in redrawing the No. 68 map, he again doggedly threw himself into the whirl of activities. Though under the pressure of a heavy workload, the No. 9 detachment which was neck-deep in a tense battle also released two cartographic experts to give support. All kept the whole situation in mind and considered as urgent what the whole situation considered as urgent. They worked in coordination, and delivered the sketch maps to the map-printing plant according to schedule.

After the delivery of the sketch maps to the plant, the workers went all out to launch a shock attack. When No. 3 workshop was under pressure, the comrades of No. 1 and No. 2 workshops immediately went to support it. With everyone fighting in concert, copies of a brand-new marine atlas were at last put in the hands of the user units according to schedule, thus opening up another navigation course to victory for the warships.

- By NCNA Correspondent(s) and
NCNA Reporter(s)

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Education Revolution in Urban Secondary School

(NCNA-English Foochow, Sept. 23, 1975)

since the revolution in education, the no. 2 middle school of sanming city in east china's fukien province has provided the 2,000 students with a good grounding in general knowledge and prepared its graduates to make contributions in industrial and farm work or to continue their studies in institutions of higher learning.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, education in this school, influenced by liu shao-chi's revisionist line, stressed book knowledge and was divorced from proletarian politics, productive labour and the working people.

in criticizing the revisionist line during the revolution in education, the teachers and students agreed that there must be a change in secondary education. the students must become working people with socialist consciousness and culture and with a good grounding in general knowledge, they declared. they must be able to do industrial or farm work well and become active builders of socialism. after working a few years in factories or rural communes, they would have both knowledge and practical experience when recommended to attend college.

giving first place to the political and ideological education of the students is an integral part of every aspect of the school's work. the students are not only taught the fundamentals of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought through their study of politics, the chinese language, history and other courses, but are also provided with the opportunity to take part in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in the factories and communes alongside with workers and peasants. the aim is to raise the students' consciousness to prevent a capitalist restoration and oppose revisionism during the period of socialism, to develop a love for labour and the working people and to foster the idea of serving the chinese people and the people of the world. the school maintains the view that only in this way can secondary education suit the needs of proletarian politics.

education, as part of the superstructure, must serve the socialist economic basis, the school says. agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and it is the common task of the entire chinese people to develop it well. therefore, the students, when they go on to do whatever work, whether in the countryside or the cities, must know about agriculture and work for the building of the socialist countryside. in the light of this, the school lays stress

in farming and agricultural techniques as well as on general knowledge. in the mathematics course, study is made of water conservancy, road surveying and land measurement. in the physics course, electrical farm machinery and the designing of small hydro-electric power station is taught. and in the chemistry course, soil analysis and the application of chemical fertilizer and insecticides are a main subject.

in addition, the school has shops for metal working, carpentry and printing and also a small 26-hectare farm on a mountain slope where the students learn all kinds of farm work from ploughing to harvesting and the use of simple farm machinery.

special rooms are set aside for designing, operating farm machinery, steam power generation and preparation of reagents for soil analysis.

by setting up its own workshops, farm and laboratories, the school provides the means for testing the theories students learn in class and also to combine them with practice. in this way students enjoy their studies and develop a deep interest in industry and agriculture.

since 1973 the no 2. middle school has surveyed and mapped a 3.5-kilometre-long canal, measured and drawn up the plan for a 11-kilometre-long highway, designed three small rural hydro-electric power stations and measured and analyzed 80 hectares of fields for nearby people's communes.

senior middle school graduates leave the school with a much higher level of political consciousness and ability to analyze and solve problems than those who graduated before the cultural revolution. in response to the party's call, 800 graduates have been settled in the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants in the past three years. after a period of farm-work, many outstanding young people have gone on to work in factories or to continue their studies in institutions of higher learning upon the recommendation of their communes.

SENDING OF CADRES TO RURAL AREAS

More Cadres Go to Rural Areas in Southwest China County

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Sept. 23, 1975)

"if production is to go up, cadres must go down to the grassroots units" -- this is a common saying in the chinese countryside, and kuanghan county in southwest china's szechwan province provides a living example.

visitors to this outstanding county in the learn-from-tachai movement (tachai being the national pace-setter in agriculture) usually find most of the office doors locked and all leading members of the county party committee and office cadres gone down to the countryside, leaving only a few behind to do the routine office work.

down in the production brigades and teams, the cadres work hard in the fields alongside commune members or conduct experiments in co-operation with veteran peasants and technicians to find new methods to increase production. in the evening, they study marxist theory with the local peasants at political schools. commune members reported that the county party committee had improved its style of work and an increasing number of cadres were joining in direct production.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution, kuanghan county on the chengtu plain has made big progress because the county's leading cadres have conscientiously studied chairman mao's general principle for developing the national economy, namely, "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", and the many instructions from the party central committee on agricultural development. as a result, they have given strong leadership to rural work and put much effort into leading the masses in learning from tachai. grain output in the county increased at an annual rate of 16.6 percent during the 1969-1971 period and per hectare yield shot up from five to nine tons. during the three years 1972-1974, however, production had stagnated.

to find out the reasons, the county party committee called three meetings of its standing committee. it was decided that leading cadres should go down to the grassroots and investigate while taking part in farm work and in building land improvement projects. at the same time 331 staff members of the county offices, over 60 percent of the total, also went down to the grassroots.

although the county had built many water conservancy projects in recent years, not all the fields which were flooded in high water seasons had drainage systems; and

in some of the hilly areas, on the other hand, shortage of water was still a problem.

three county party committee secretaries and a group of cadres and commune members joined in the surveying and planning of a project which was carried out in twenty days before the summer harvesting season set in this year. under this project, people in the plains cut a 6.5-kilometre-long, 13-metre-wide drainage canal and put up a 3,600-metre-long dyke which is five metres high and five metres wide. in the hilly areas three reservoirs with a combined storage capacity of 3.6 million cubic metres were newly built or enlarged. the irrigation and drainage systems of 22 communes were thus improved. as a result, the county's output of early rice and maize increased this summer despite flooding in the plains and severe drought in the hilly areas.

the overwhelming majority of the 730 cadres sent down by the county and the communes under it this year worked in the less advanced brigades. thanks to their work, the less advanced communes and brigades have strengthened their leadership and a good number of them have taken a big stride forward. now, of the 224 teams that were lagging behind in seven communes, 70 percent have made marked progress and some have moved into the advanced ranks.

in one production team of chunghsing commune, an experimental plot is being jointly managed by cadres at county, commune, production brigade and production team levels. the team leader said that the output of the spring- and summer-harvested crops grown on the experimental plot was 60 to 80 percent higher than the average from other fields in the county. in kuanghan county, such experimental plots can be found in every commune and production brigade and each and every department of the county administration. the experimental area now totals 1,330 hectares. the running of experimental plots is part of the efforts by the cadres and commune members to disseminate scientific farming methods and promote agricultural production. it also provides the cadres with bases for their participation in collective productive labour and for collecting first-hand information for assessing and directing production work.

going down to the grassroots has brought the cadres into closer relations with the masses. a deputy secretary of the county party committee who worked in one of the remotest and the most difficult communes, remarked: "taking part in productive labour and working with the people is the only way for cadres to maintain and carry forward the party's fine tradition of maintaining close ties with the masses and lead them in building a new socialist countryside with greater, faster, better and more economical results."

PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Central China Commune Ensures Peasants Secure Life

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Sept. 23, 1975)

when liu ke-li was only nine, his father could no longer work due to a lingering illness. although the two had no relatives to depend upon, their production brigade gave them food, clothing, coal and other necessities and provided an education for the kid until he left junior middle school. now over 20, liu ke-li is a leading cadre in the brigade.

the brigade belongs to the chiliying people's commune in hsinhsiang county in central china's honan province. the commune has a population of 50,000, and all its 100 and more widowed, childless or disabled old people enjoy a secure life. as in people's communes throughout china, they get the "five guarantees" for food, clothing, housing, medical care and even burial expenses.

"in socialist china," said tien hsiu-ching, chairman of the chiliying commune's revolutionary committee, "the working people have the right to material assistance in case of old age, illness or disability. thanks to the ever growing collective economy of the communes, the peasants accounting for 80 percent of the country's population are able to enjoy this constitutional right."

since its founding in 1958, the chiliying people's commune has changed beyond recognition. last year's per unit output of grain was 13 times that of 1949, the year of liberation, and the cotton figure rose more than six times. as production develops, the peasants fare ever better. their basic needs are well fulfilled. everyone, irrespective of age or sex, receives more than 250 kilogrammes of food grain a year, plus cooking oil, vegetables and fruits.

"from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" is the principle guiding socialist distribution. families which have more able-bodied workers contribute more to the collective and so earn more. as for the few families which have financial troubles due to a lack of able-bodied workers or the illness or death of their members, the production teams subsidize them after discussion by the entire membership. more important, collective welfare is expanded step by step as more and more money and grain are set aside for enlarged reproduction or as reserves. welcoming all this, the commune peasants say, "we'll achieve prosperity for all as chairman mao tells us."

rural welfare in china varies in scale according to the financial resources of each commune. but most of the communes have established a cooperative medical service

which, like each of the "five guarantees", has freed the peasants from one of their greatest worries for generations. at chiliying, the cooperative medical service operates on a brigade basis. the bulk of the money is paid by the brigade out of its public welfare fund at an annual rate of two yuan per person, while the rest comes from the commune members each contributing 0.5-1 yuan a year. everybody pays five fen, or less than the price of an egg, when he goes to the brigade clinic for treatment. if he has to go to the commune hospital or a larger one, the collective pays all or part of the expenses for hospitalization, operation and medicine. the commune's professional medical workers and barefoot doctors, peasants trained in basic care, now total 400. following chairman mao's principle of "prevention first", they give commune members inoculations and bring preventive oral medicine to their homes. while small pox, cholera and some other infectious diseases were eliminated shortly after liberation, the incidence of common and recurrent diseases is now much lower. uterectomy and gastrectomy are performed at the commune hospital, and appendectomy at the clinics of a number of brigades. veteran peasants know well what all this means. "in the bitter old days," one of them said, "a poor man would risk bankruptcy if he tried to get treatment for a serious illness."

the commune pays special attention to the health and general welfare of women. the commune hospital and the brigade clinics all have a department of gynecology and obstetrics. each production team has a woman leader in charge of work among women, who gives careful consideration to their physical conditions. women get light jobs during periods of pregnancy and menstruation, and nursing mothers go off the shift earlier than others.

much has been done in the commune to relieve women of family chores. some of the production brigades have set up regular nurseries, while others run temporary ones during busy farming seasons. since grain processing shops are found at the commune seat and in all brigades, women no longer have to toil by the millstone as they did for centuries. village tailor shops charge 30 fen for a coat and one yuan for a cotton padded jacket. all this has made possible women's full participation in political and productive activities and has given them real equality with men. a number of women have been elected to leading posts at all levels in the commune, and one third of the members of scientific experiment groups are women.

the chiliying commune has effected big advances in education since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. a number of production brigades have set up senior or junior middle schools in addition to the scores of schools established previously. the schools, which in general charge no tuition, have a combined enrolment of 12,000, or nearly a quarter of the commune's population. before liberation there was only one junior middle school in the whole county with less than 100 students from wealthy families.

WATER CONSERVATION

Big Pumping Project Completed in Northwest China Along Yellow River

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Sept. 22, 1975)

an electric pumping project which makes use of yellow river water to irrigate 20,000 hectares of land has been completed in the arid central kansu province in northwest china.

the project consists of 12 pumping stations which combine to lift the river water 446 metres high at a flow of ten cubic metres per second to an expanse of tableland that extends for 50 kilometres on the fringe of the tengri desert.

though flat and fertile, that expanse of land used to lie waste owing to the shortage of water. annual precipitation is only 160 mm. the yellow river water was of no help because a hill stands between the deep-set river bed and the land. local peasants tilled only small patches of land with the scanty amount of water available.

work on the project, which is located in chingtai county, began in october 1969 in accordance with a decision of the kansu provincial revolutionary committee. workers, commune peasants and people's liberation army men all pitched in. they did a huge amount of earth and stone work. the builders set up a plant on their own to produce large calibre pre-stressed concrete pipes and made full use of the building materials locally available, thus saving considerable funds for the state.

the project began work in october 1971 and by may 1974 the main part of the construction work had been completed. while still under construction, the project showed its value in combating the dry spells which hit the area in the last few years. last year 13,300 hectares under grain crops gave a yield of 2.78 tons per hectare and this year a good summer harvest was obtained from 16,600 hectares of land already under irrigation.

the irrigated area is now crisscrossed by canals and ditches. over 18,000 hectares of land have been reclaimed. tree belts totalling 1,300 kilometres in length have been planted to protect the farmland. the area is expected to become a grain-producing centre with large-scale mechanised farming.

RURAL TECHNICIANS

East China County Trains Rural Technicians

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Sept. 22, 1975)

a "may 7th" school in lanhsi county in east china's chekiang province has trained a large number of technicians for rural areas.

since its founding in 1970, the school has trained agro-technicians in plant protection and in microbiology, tractor drivers, electricians and technicians in eight other fields as well as barefoot doctors, veterinarians and bookkeepers at 81 short-term classes with a total attendance of 9,500.

the forms of education vary with the seasons and the trainees (mostly commune members and young with education.) the classes take 2 to 3 months or even one year. carrying their bedrolls, teachers in groups tour the commune or production brigades in busy farming seasons. they deliver lectures on the spot, teach the trainees to operate farm machines or carry out tests and take the trainees to visit other places so as to combine theory with practice and teaching with scientific experiment. they make a point of raising the trainees' ability to analyse and solve problems. by conducting social investigations and summing up the masses' experience in production, the teachers have compiled new teaching materials in the past 5 years including "main insect pests on rice crops", "a.b.c.s about insect pests", "the structure and operation of walking tractors" and "a primer about chinese herbal medicine".

the trainees, who are from the countryside and love farm labour, applied what they had learned to the rural struggle for production and became a backbone force in the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. pan shou-ming, a member of hsiangszu production brigade in the hsianghsi commune, was put in charge of the plant protection group upon his return from the "may 7th" school. he passed on his knowledge about agricultural science and techniques to local cadres and commune members and kept a close watch on the life cycles of insect pests in the fields. discovering a serious growth of insect pests on rice crops last year, he immediately told the commune members about the methods of prevention and showed them how to prepare insecticides. effective pest control enabled the brigade to seize a good grain harvest averaging 9.75 tons per hectare, a rise of 2.25 tons over 1973, while the costs of insecticides and chemical fertilizers were reduced by 25 per cent. the poor and lower-middle peasants said, "we welcome technicians like this."

REFERENCE BOOKS FOR BAREFOOT DOCTORS

New Reference Books for Barefoot Doctors

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1975)

the first two of a four-volume edition "questions and answers on basic medical science" for barefoot doctors are now available throughout china. edited by the hopei provincial medical college, the two volumes total some 600 pages and were issued by the people's medical publishing house.

the four volumes are designed to help the barefoot doctors in their work of preventing, diagnosing, and treating common ailments and endemic diseases in china's countryside. presented in the form of questions and answers, the work provides basic information and theory on anatomy, physiology, bio-chemistry, microbiology, parasitology, pathological anatomy, pathophysiology, pharmacology and sanitation. the questions are based on those submitted by barefoot doctors and medical workers, arising from their clinical experience at grassroots level.

the volumes are edited in line with the principle of "putting prevention first" and combining western and traditional chinese medicine. linking theory with practice, the writing is simple, direct and easy to understand. barefoot doctors and medical workers at the grassroots level have hailed the publication as a work which exactly meets their needs.

SMALL FACTORIES

How China's Small Factories Serve Agriculture

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 22, 1975)

the vigorously developing small factories in new china play an important role in promoting agricultural production. those in shihchiachuang prefecture, hopei province in north china, demonstrate how the small factories serve agriculture and how they themselves develop in the course of doing so.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, 318 small factories run by the prefecture and its counties have been put up. this brings the total of small factories in the prefecture to 399. during the past years, rural people's communes here and there in the prefecture have also built a great number of small

factories and workshops. the local small industry has produced large quantities of drainage and irrigation equipment, farm machines, machines for processing farm and side-line products, chemical fertilizer, cement, and iron and steel for agricultural use.

the prefecture has more than 600,000 hectares of farmland and is a famous high-yield grain producer in northern china. farm output has shown a constant rise over the last eleven years. in 1974, per hectare yield of grain averaged over 5.5 tons; total output was 88 per cent above that in 1965 and 3.3 times the amount produced in 1949, the year of nation-wide liberation.

on the whole, draining and irrigating, threshing and processing farm and side-line products in the prefecture have been mechanized. 44 per cent of the farmland is now ploughed by machine. in addition, transport in the fields and the work of plant protection have been semi-mechanized.

in developing the nation's industry, china has kept to a policy of simultaneous development of large, medium-sized and small enterprises with the medium and small making up the majority. as the backbone of industrialization, the central and provincial governments have built a great number of large and medium-sized enterprises. at the same time, to build up the small enterprises the prefectures and counties turned to local manpower and material resources. small construction can be completed within a shorter period and costs less than large enterprises. besides, they need only simple equipment that is easy to mount and operate.

china's national economy is arranged in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry in accordance with the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". therefore, when local areas put up small factories, aid to agriculture is given the priority.

while developing its small industry, shihchiachuang prefecture concentrated technical forces and funds on tackling one after another the key problems existing in agricultural production.

the areas often suffered from drought. in the last few years, the prefecture has launched a mass campaign in the countryside to build pump wells to irrigate the land. to help commune peasants build pump wells, the prefecture in 1970 organized 26 factories under county and people's commune management to start producing 12 h.p. diesel engines.

two of the factories used to make pumps and horse-powered waterwheels. after re-equipment, they began to turn out main parts for diesel engines. other parts for diesel

engines were made by small farm tools workshops, power plants and iron smelting plants. through pooling their efforts, the factories made 2,500 diesel engines that year. production has increased year by year and, in 1974, the prefecture turned out 17,000 diesel engines. during the 1970-74 period, a total of more than 50,000 diesel engines and 53,600 pumps were turned out. at present, there are 78,000 pump wells as against 22,000 in the prefecture in 1964.

with the help of farm machines provided by local small factories, the commune peasants worked hard at deep ploughing, levelling land and building more irrigation projects. irrigated farmland now accounts for 85 per cent of the prefecture's total, 67 per cent of which gives stable and high yields even in times of drought and flood.

the prefecture was hit by drought through every winter to spring between 1970 and 1974, yet its grain output averaged a 11.3 per cent annual increase during the period. grain output in the last summer harvest topped all previous records, averaging over three tons per hectare.

after improving local irrigation conditions, the next main problem to be solved in the development of agricultural production was fertilizer. pigs are a main source of farmyard manure. but processing fodder for pig raising was a major problem at that time. with the help of the prefecture more than 14,000 fodder crushers were made in the period 1971-74, enabling every production brigade to have three sets. this gave pig raising in the prefecture a big boost and by the end of 1974 the number of pigs in stock had risen to nearly two million, double the 1965 figure.

the prefecture also put up 99 small chemical fertilizer plants. the total output of chemical fertilizer was 274,000 tons in 1974, a 7.1 times increase over 1970. remarkable progress was made in the production of phosphate fertilizer. no such fertilizer was produced in the prefecture before 1969. however, the prefecture turned out 195,000 tons of phosphate fertilizer last year.

a modern phosphate fertilizer plant was set up in the prefecture with a state investment of half a million yuan in sulu county in 1967. between 1971 and 1972 many small phosphate fertilizer plants were built in the prefecture's 71 communes, 17 counties and shihchiachuang city. the nanposhe people's commune in chaohsien county put up a plant in three months at a cost of 20,000 yuan by making use of available materials. in the sulphuric acid workshop, the absorption tower was made of ceramic tubes; the boiler and the air-blower were renovated old ones and a big stone roller was moved in to grind the ore. the plant turned out 180 tons of fertilizer monthly, but more important was the resourceful spirit of the workers. the experience of the nanposhe commune was popularized

throughout the prefecture by the leadership. with the expansion of production, the workers in these small plants now have modern equipment such as steel absorption towers and some of the work once done by hand is now done by machines.

to make use of the local natural resources, many counties and communes also operate small iron, coal and phosphate mines so as to provide materials for their own farm-machinery and chemical fertilizer industries. in most of the communes and brigades, there are farm-machinery repair stations set up with the help from the counties and shihchiachuang city. small factories have trained over 100,000 tractor drivers, farm-machinery operators and electricians for the communes and brigades.

during the last few years, the prefecture organized cooperation among various factories to produce threshers and insecticides. since the beginning of this year, a large number of small tractors have also been produced in prefecture factories.

at the beginning of the year, the prefecture organized 23 prefecture or county run machinery plants to produce small tractors. by relying on the joint efforts of workers and technicians, in no more than six months time and with only 1.5 million yuan investment these plants manufactured or renovated 784 dies and chunks and 162 pieces of equipment including machine tools in order to turn out 3,000 12-horse power tractors annually. to put up a new factory with the same capacity would have taken three years and costs would have been at least six or seven million yuan.

while expanding its small industry, the prefecture had many difficulties in solving the problems of funds and equipment. but, the cadres and workers, unwilling to wait draw on the state for help, tackled the problems by relying on their own efforts, making use of local resources and starting with indigenous methods.

work efficiency has kept rising thanks to technical innovations by the workers. the total output value of the small factories for 1974 was 3.3 times what it was in 1965, while the number of workers increased 2.7 times.

the prefecture's practice shows that to build up industry by relying on the masses is one road that can achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Acupuncturists Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1975)

an acupuncturists delegation from argentina led by diana carballo left here for southern parts of china on september 21 at the end of its visit to peking.

the delegation arrived in peking on september 17 at the invitation of the chinese medical association. fu yi-cheng, deputy secretary general of the host association, met and feted all members of the delegation during their stay in peking.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Landscape Painting Exhibition Opens in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Sept. 23, 1975)

the australian landscape painting exhibition opened here today and was welcomed by the visitors.

the opening ceremony was held here at the kiangsu provincial art gallery this afternoon. among those attending the ceremony were yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, hsu pin, vice-chairman of the nanking city revolutionary committee, li wei, leading member of the provincial branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and local art workers, as well as several hundred people in nanking, capital of kiangsu province.

present at the opening ceremony were australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald, who has come here specially on the occasion, mr. daniel thomas, who is in charge of the exhibition, and other australian friends now visiting nanking.

the chinese and australian friends visited the exhibition after the opening ceremony.

the provincial branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception here this evening for the opening of the exhibition.

the exhibition will close on october 7.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian Military Attache Gives Reception in Peking to Mark Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1975)

col. alexander dechev, military attache of the bulgarian embassy in peking, and his wife gave a reception here today to mark the 31st anniversary of the founding of the bulgarian people's army.

among the guests were chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence; liu chin-lin, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the foreign ministry; and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and military attaches of various foreign embassies in peking.

bulgarian ambassador to china constantine grigorov was present.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1975)

charles bettelheim, well-known french economist and executive chairman of the france-china friendship society, his wife and daughter left here for home by air this evening.

they were seen off at the airport by yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

during their stay in china, the french guests visited peking, taching and shanghai.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Guest Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1975)

reza razmara, deputy managing director of the iranian imperial organization for social services, left peking for home by air yesterday after a visit to china.

during his stay in china, reza razmara visited shanghai. he was honoured at a banquet given by wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, in peking.

Iranian Empress Visits Chinese Pavilion at Trade Fair

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 23, 1975)

empress of iran farah pahlavi, accompanied by minister of commerce fereidoon mahdavi, visited the chinese pavilion at the third tehran international trade fair today.

chinese ambassador hao teh-ching and head of the chinese pavilion chin yung-chang showed them around on the visit.

the empress paid great attention to every section of the pavilion and asked questions about the production and marketing of some exhibits. she said that the exhibits are beautiful and fine.

at the end of the visit, the head of the pavilion presented the empress with a chinese handicraft.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Head of Chinese Pavilion Leaves Peking for Iraq

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1975)

liu ching, head of the pavilion for chinese export machinery at the twelfth bagdad international fair and general manager of the china national machinery import and export corporation, left here for iraq yesterday.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Fukuoka Rally Calls for Immediate Conclusion of Japan-China Treaty of Peace and Friendship

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 22, 1975)

a rally in fukuoka on september 20 called for an early conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship with the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause.

the rally jointly sponsored by some diet members and public figures in kyushu region was attended by 400 people from the region.

the rally unanimously adopted a letter to prime minister takeo miki. quoting the clause in the japan-china joint statement in which both sides pledge not to seek hegemony and oppose such efforts, the letter said: "we firmly believe that clear incorporation of this clause in the text of the japan-china treaty which aims to further the relations of peace and friendship between the two countries not only conforms to the interests of the people of the two countries but constitutes a step (for japan) to win the trust of the people of various countries in the asian-pacific region and the third world."

the letter said: "we strongly demand that prime minister miki make a decision on the 'hegemony issue' and accomplish the cause of historic importance -- the conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship on the basis of the japan-china joint statement."

an appeal adopted by the rally reviewed the development of friendly relations between japan and china since the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. the appeal said: "for the sake of everlasting friendship between japan and china and peace and prosperity in asia,

let us launch a campaign in every place in the prefectures of kyushu for the immediate conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty."

akioka, former correspondent in peking of the japanese newspaper "asahi shimbun" in a speech at the rally stressed the significance of the conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship under the present situation when contention for hegemony between the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, is daily intensified. his speech was warmly applauded.

NPC Vice Chairman Yao Lien-wei Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1975)

yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the delegation of the all-japan federation of electrical industries workers' unions.

leader of the delegation is toshifumi tateyama, chairman of the federation of independent unions of japan and chairman of the central executive committee of the all-japan federation of electrical industries workers' unions. its secretary-general is teruo sakurai, who is vice-chairman of the two above-mentioned organizations.

present on the occasion were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned, including han hsi-ya and tsao hsien-po.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Exhibition Group Leader Leaves for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1975)

li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade and leader of the chinese exhibition group to the democratic people's republic of korea, left peking for pyongyang by train yesterday.

Korean Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe Performs in Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 23, 1975)

the korean pyongyang acrobatic troupe gave a performance in shenyang this evening. 12,000 workers, peasants and soldiers watched the excellent show.

attending the performance were tseng shao-shan, first secretary of the liaoning provincial committee of the communist party of china, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and huang ou-tung and wei ping-kuei, secretaries of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee and vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, in the company of chang chun sop, korean vice-minister of culture and art and leader of the acrobatic troupe, and choe gi ju and om do ryol, deputy leaders of the troupe.

the performance was staged at the newly completed liaoning indoor stadium. side by side over the rostrum were a huge portrait of president kim il sung, the korean people's great leader, and a huge protrait of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people's great leader. a huge streamer strung across the stadium was inscribed with the slogan: "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and korean people excl." the stadium was permeated with a warm atmosphere of fraternity, unity and friendship between the chinese and korean people.

the korean artistes received a warm, standing ovation as they marched into the arena with buoyant revolutionary enthusiasm, holding aloft the national flags of korea and china. they performed graceful yet spirited acrobatic items with a distinctive national flavour which vividly showed the heroism of the korean people who are striding

forward in socialist revolution and construction in the spirit of the chollima (winged horse). their performance drew round after round of warm applause.

during the interval, tseng shao-shan, huang ou-tung, wei ping-kuei and other chinese comrades met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with troupe leader chang chun sop deputy leaders, choe gi ju and om do ryol and representatives of the acrobats.

at the end of the performance, tseng shao-shan and others walked down from the rostrum and cordially shook hands with the korean acrobats and presented them with a basket of flowers. they thanked the korean artistes for bringing their precious friendship and superb acrobatic art to the people of shenyang. amid warm applause, chinese and korean comrades-in-arms exchanged silk banners.

Delegation of Communist Party of China Welcomed at Mass Rally in Nampo, Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 23, 1975)

the south pyongan provincial committee of the workers' party of korea held a mass rally today at the stadium of nampo city to warmly welcome the delegation of the communist party of china with chang chun-chiao as leader and keng piao as deputy leader.

all members of the chinese delegation, diplomats of the chinese embassy and chinese comrades working in korea attended the rally.

among the 50,000 people present at the rally were korean party and government leaders yang hyong sop, li yong mu, kim yong nam, as well as party and administrative leaders of south pyongan province and nampo city.

nampo, the port city in the western part of korea, was gaily decorated and permeated with a warm atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and militant unity between the parties and peoples of china and korea. chinese and korean national flags were hung in the main streets and huge portraits of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, were erected in the main thoroughfares. there were also large slogans reading: "long live the eternal militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples". when the motorcade of the chinese delegation arrived in nampo city from pyongyang early in the morning, citizens lining both sides of the

streets waved flowers and the national flags of korea and china and danced to welcome the chinese comrades-in-arms.

chong dong ik, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chief secretary of the south pyongan provincial committee of the w.p.k., and chang chun-chiao, leader of the chinese delegation, spoke at the rally.

comrade chong dong ik said: "with the advance of history, the traditional friendship between our two parties and two peoples continues to blossom and bear fruits in south pyongan. the profound friendship forged by the officers and men of the chinese people's volunteers and the people of south pyongan during the fatherland liberation war will always live in the hearts of the people of the province. the immortal deeds performed by the chinese comrades with their blood in defence of korea can be found everywhere in the province. the people of south pyongan will, as always, do their utmost to constantly develop the friendship and unity with the fraternal communist party and people of china, and will always be their reliable comrades-in-arms."

he said, "following the general line of 'going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism' put forward by their great leader comrade mao tsetung, the chinese people have adhered to the principle of independence, self-reliance, hard work and building of their country with industry and frugality. they are launching a vigorous, nation-wide campaign of learning from taching in industry and learning from tachai in agriculture, and are continuing to develop the national economy with high speed. the chinese people's liberation army maintains high vigilance, defends the fatherland and has built up reliable defence capabilities. in accordance with the line formulated by comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china, the chinese people are broadening, deepening and persisting in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, and are engaged in a vigorous mass movement to study the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. today, the chinese people have entered a period of national prosperity never before known in china's history of several thousand years."

dealing with the achievements won by the people in south pyongan province, comrade chong dong ik said: "the happier is the life of the people in the northern half of the republic, the more they think of their kith and kin in the south who are groaning in hunger and cold under the rule of u.s. imperialism and the pak jung hi clique. to give a powerful backing to the fighting south korean people and to prepare for the great revolutionary transformation of reunification of the fatherland, we will continue to bring about new upsurges in socialist construction and further reinforce the revolutionary base in the northern part of the republic."

chinese delegation leader chang chun-chiao said, "nampo is a heroic city with which the chinese people are familiar. under the wise leadership of the workers' party of korea, the working class and other people of nampo city adhering to comrade kim il sung's revolutionary line, have turned nampo into a modern port city through self-reliance and hard struggle and with seething political enthusiasm and industrious and selfless work, thereby making an important contribution to korea's socialist construction. in active response to the militant call of the 10th plenary session of the fifth central committee of the workers' party of korea and holding high the three banners of ideological, technological and cultural revolution, they brought about a new upsurge in socialist construction and completed ahead of schedule the 6-year national economic plan. they were determined to greet the glorious festival, the 30th anniversary of the founding of the workers' party of korea with still more brilliant successes.

chang chun-chiao praised the korean people under the leadership of the workers' party of korea led by comrade kim il sung for the great victories they have won in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

speaking of the korean people's struggle for independent and peaceful reunification, he said that the chinese communist party and people firmly insist that the question of korea should be settled by the korean people themselves without any foreign interference. the so-called u.n. command must be dissolved and u.s. troops must withdraw from south korea.

referring to the excellent international situation now, chang chun-chiao pointed out that the people of the third world countries, as a powerful motive force propelling the history of mankind forward, are heavily battering the old order which is based on imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this has become a historic trend in our epoch which no force can resist. the superpowers' contention for world hegemony is becoming more and more fierce. their contention which is focussed in europe but also going on in asia, africa and latin america has increased the danger of a new world war.

the superpower scramble is the root cause of world intranquility. it has aroused strong opposition from the third world countries and peoples and was boycotted by the developed countries which are situated between the superpowers and the third world countries. therefore, the wild ambitions of the superpowers will never suceed. if they dare to kindle a new war, they will certainly hasten their own doom and enhance victory in the world people's revolution.

chang chun-chiao stressed that the deep friendship between the chinese and korean parties and peoples is the most precious friendship. "we firmly believe that no matter what tempest might appear in the world, the two parties and peoples of china and korea will continue, as always, to fight in unity and march forward together for ever."

both speeches drew thunderous applause and long ovations.

in name of the chinese party delegation, chang chun-chiao presented an embroidered banner to the south pyongan province committee of the workers' party of korea.

the rally closed amidst the strains of the internationale.

after the rally, tens of thousands of nampo students performed mass callisthenics entitled "great friendship and militant unity" to welcome the chinese delegation. to the tune of chinese and korean revolutionary songs, the performers presented vivid scenes showing the development in different historical periods of the friendship between the korean and chinese peoples which was created and nurtured personally by president kim il sung and chairman mao tsetung. they also showed the ever blossoming magnificent flower of sino-korean friendship.

at the end of the callisthenic display huge slogans appeared on the tableau: "long live the workers' party of korea", "long live the communist party of china", "long live comrade kim il sung, great leader of the korean people", "long live comrade mao tsetung, great leader of the chinese people". all the performers gathered in the stadium and formed a colourful picture. together with the spectators, they gave warm cheers to the everlasting revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the parties and peoples of korea and china.

Chinese Communist Party Delegation Feted in Nampo, Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 23, 1975)

the south pyongan provincial committee of the workers' party of korea gave a banquet in nampo city at noon today in honour of the delegation of the communist party of china with chang chun-chiao as leader and keng piao as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were korean party and government leaders yang hyong sop, li yong mu and kim yong nam,

and chong dong ik, chief secretary of the south pyongan provincial committee of the workers' party of korea.

chinese diplomats in korea were also present.

speaking at the banquet, chong dong ik and chang chun-chiao paid enthusiastic tribute to the great friendship and militant solidarity between the parties and peoples of korea and china.

chong dong ik said, "the traditional korea-china friendship will remain unshakable even if the earth falls apart. it will last forever notwithstanding the elapse of time."

in his speech chang chun-chiao warmly congratulated the korean people and the people of nampo on their achievements and sincerely wished them still greater successes. he said, "we are convinced that the great friendship and militant solidarity between the parties and peoples of our two countries will be consolidated and grow with each passing day. they will be as brilliant as sunshine and eternal as mountains and rivers."

the chinese delegation, accompanied by comrades yang hyong sop, kim yong nam and chong dong ik, visited the kumsong tractor plant on its way back to pyongyang from south pyongan province in the afternoon, and was given a rousing welcome by the workers.

the kumsong tractor plant is the largest of its kind in the country. thanks to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of the workers, output of the plant has greatly increased. the plant is now playing an important role in developing the national economy and supporting agriculture.

at the end of the visit comrade chang chun-chiao, on behalf of the delegation of the communist party of china, presented a silk banner to the plant.

Korean Ministry Holds Art Performance for Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 23, 1975)

the korean ministry of culture and art held an art performance here this evening in honour of the visiting chinese communist party delegation.

accompanying the chinese guests in attending the performance were leading members of the korean party and government yang hyong sop, li yong mu and kim yong nam, minister of culture and art li chang son, deputy director of a department of the party central committee kim yong sun, and others.

the revolutionary opera "the fine daughters and sons of the party" was performed and received thunderous applause.

after the performance, leader of the chinese communist party delegation chang chun-chiao and other members of the delegation, accompanied by yang hyong sop and other korean comrades, went upstage to congratulate the korean artists on their successful performance and presented them with a basket of flowers.

MALAYSIA

Supreme Heads of State of Malaysia Sworn in

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1975)

tuanku yahya petra ibni al-marhum sultan ibrahim, the sultan of kelantan, was sworn in as the supreme head of state of malaysia (yang di-pertuan agung) in kuala lumpur on september 21, according to a report from the malaysian capital.

tuanku haji ahmad shah ibni al-marhum sultan abu bakar, the sultan of pahang, was sworn in as the deputy supreme head of state (timbalan yang di-pertuan agung).

the supreme heads of state were elected by the conference of rulers (majlis raja-raja) recently for a term of five years.

the sultan of kedah abdul halim mu'adzan shah has just completed his five-year term as the supreme head of state.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Ambassador to China Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1975)

. nigerian
ambassador to china m.a. sanusi left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1975)

cheng chih-ping,
leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, today met and hosted a banquet in honour of stefan craciun, assistant general manager of the carpati national tourism service of romania.

present on the occasion were liviu-viorel cucu, second secretary of the romanian embassy here, and buzera, representative of the romanian air transport (tarom) in china.

stefan craciun arrived in peking on september 20 for business talks and a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Fetes Sri Lanka Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1975)

. chinese
vice-foreign minister han nien-lung gave a banquet here at noon today in honour of sunetra rupesinghe, daughter of prime minister mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike of sri lanka, and her husband kumar rupesinghe.

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.j. karannagoda and diplomatic officials of the sri lanka embassy here were present at the banquet.

deputy departmental directors of the chinese foreign ministry wang chen, cheng jui-sheng and fu shun-ho were also present.

hosts and guests had a cordial chat about the profound friendship between the two countries and the two peoples of china and sri lanka.

sunetra rupesinghe and her husband arrived here by air yesterday on a friendly visit to china.

the distinguished sri lanka guests were greeted at the airport by director shen ping of the asian affairs department, and deputy director fu shun-ho of the procotol department, of the chinese foreign ministry; and sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda as well as ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china hyun jun keuk.

CHINA AND TANZANIA AND ZAMBIA

Tanzanian and Zambian Government Delegations Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 23, 1975)

the tanzanian government delegation led by minister of communications and transport a.c. tandau and the zambian government delegation led by minister of power, transport and works n.s. mulenga left here for home by train today after a friendly visit to china.

seeing them off at the railway station were fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries; kou ching-yen, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; tang kuo-liang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee; and leading members of departments concerned.

the tanzanian and zambian government delegations arrived in kwangchow by special plane on september 21 in the company of minister fang yi after touring tsingtao and kweilin. in the evening, the distinguished tanzanian and zambian guests were honoured at a banquet given by kou ching-yen, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

while in kwangchow, the guests visited a rural people's commune and a chemical fertilizer plant in neighbouring nanhai county and went sightseeing round the city.

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Arrives in New York

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 22, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 30th session of the general assembly of the united nations and minister of foreign affairs, and members and staff of the delegation arrived in new york this afternoon.

among those greeting him at the airport were reiz malile, chairman of the albanian delegation to the general assembly session and deputy foreign minister; rako naco, permanent representative of albania to the u.n.; sarin chakk, chairman of the cambodian delegation to the session and minister for foreign affairs; and kwon jin jun, permanent observer of the democratic people's republic of korea to the u.n.

also present were huang hua, vice-chairman of the delegation and permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the u.n., and other members of the delegation already in new york.

aly i. teymour, assistant chief of protocol of the united nations, was also present.

the chinese delegation stopped over in paris on its way to new york.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Scientific and Technical Association Delegation Leaves for United States

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1975)

a 14-member delegation of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china left here by air today for a friendly visit to the united states of america at the invitation of the committee on scholarly communication with the people's republic of china.

leader of the delegation is professor chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association and vice-chairman of the peking university revolutionary committee, and deputy leader is professor tseng cheng-kuei, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the institute of oceanology under the chinese academy of sciences.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences and vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association; wang kuang-wei and wu heng, leading members of the chinese academy of sciences; huang hsin-pai, vice-chairman of the peking university revolutionary committee; and leading members of organizations concerned and scientists chien san-chiang, lin ping and wang shun-tung.

on hand were george bush and harry thayer, chief and deputy chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Congress Vice President Visits Inner Mongolia

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Sept. 23, 1975)

dr. oswaldo alvarez paz, vice-president of the congress of venezuela, mrs. alvarez and his party, winding up their visit to silinhot, inner mongolia, left for northeast china's heilungkiang province by air today. they are travelling in the company of chi peng-fei, secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife hsu han-ping.

the distinguished venezuelan guests, who arrived in silinhot from peking yesterday, received a warm welcome from shen hsin-fa, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the inner mongolian autonomous region, and other local leading cadres and people there.

during their visit to a stock-breeding production team there, vice-president and mrs. alvarez were greeted by herdsmen and armed militiamen of mongolian nationality who lined up in front of their yurts and applauded the distinguished visitors when they arrived. the venezuelan guests inspected the team's grazing ground and herds and called at herdsmen's homes, where the hosts gave them a warm reception according to mongolian tradition.

local herdsmen and militiamen gave a show of target practice, shooting on horseback, horse lassoing and wrestling and young herdsmen staged a horse race in honour of the visitors.

vice-president and mrs. alvarez and the other distinguished venezuelan guests also visited the silinhot

foodstuffs factory where they were treated to cake, pastry and beer produced by the workers.

yesterday evening, the venezuelan visitors attended a banquet given in their honour by the inner mongolian autonomous regional revolutionary committee and saw a programme of songs and dances at a soiree that followed the dinner.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien Hold Talks with Le Duan, Le Thanh Nghi

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, held talks here this morning with le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

the talks proceeded in a fraternal, cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the vietnamese side were ly ban, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; nguyen trong vinh, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; nguyen co thach, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and nguyen van kha, vice-chairman of the economic and planning committee of the v.n.w.p. central committee, as well as dau ngoc xuan, nguyen hung dinh, hoang bao son, hoang trong nho, tran trung and nguyen dinh bang.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of foreign trade; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, as well as shen ping, chu chuan-hsien, wei yu-ming, liang feng and kao lu.

Peking Soiree in Honor of Vietnam Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 23, 1975)

the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china and the ministry of foreign affairs gave a soiree here this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam with le duan, first secretary of the v.n.w.p. central committee, as its leader and le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, as its deputy leader.

attending the soiree were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and hsu li-ching, deputy director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army.

as le duan, le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades entered the theatre, they were greeted with an outburst of warm applause.

the song and dance ensemble of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army presented for the vietnamese comrades vocal solos, dances, traditional instrumental music and the vietnamese sorgs "viet nam-china" and "ho chi minh -- the finest name". the performance drew warm applause.

at the end of the performance, comrades le duan and le thanh nghi, accompanied by comrades li hsien-nien and wu teh, went on stage, cordially shook hands with the artists and presented them with a basket of flowers.

among the audience were d.r.v.n. ambassador to china nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china vu ngoc ho, diplomatic officials of the two embassies in peking and vietnamese students and trainees here.

this afternoon, the viet nam party and government delegation visited the peking radio factory in the company of ulanfu, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, and chen wei-chi, vice-minister of light industry. the factory was established in 1965 by amalgamating more than 20 small radio repair shops. yu tse-fang, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the

revolutionary committee of the factory, described to the vietnamese comrades how the workers have adhered to the principle of independence and self-reliance in building the factory and developing production. comrades le duan, le thanh nghi and others made a round of the workshops where they were warmly welcomed by the workers.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

New Chinese Ambassador to YAR Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Sept. 22, 1975)

chao chin, new chinese ambassador to the yemen arab republic, presented his credentials to ibrahim al hamdi, chairman of the command council of the y.a.r., today.

after receiving the credentials, chairman al hamdi had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

ambassador chao chin arrived here on september 16.

SOVIET-US RIVALRY

Soviet-US Spy War in Space

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1975)

a spy war is going on in space ever more fiercely between the soviet union and the united states in their contention for hegemony on earth.

the two superpowers, with evil in their hearts, are using every means to collect military information of the other side. a great number of satellites were launched every year for this purpose. according to "le quotidien de paris", the soviet union has launched 709 satellites since 1962, of which 80 per cent were military. the spy satellites launched by the soviet union and the united states include photographic reconnaissance satellites, electronic reconnaissance satellites, early-warning satellites, earth resources satellites etc. other satellites such as communication satellites, navigation satellites,

earth-surveying satellites, meteorological satellites and satellites launched in the name of "scientific research" also serve directly or indirectly for military purposes.

it was reported that both the soviet union and the united states use spy satellites nearly all the year round to photograph the whole territory of the other side. satellites are also used to watch over naval vessels of the other side moving around the world. whenever an important event occurred in the world, their reconnaissance activities would become more feverish. during the october 1973 war in the middle-east, the soviet union launched 6 reconnaissance satellites, one every 3 days on the average. it used spy satellites to tap telephones in the united states and canada. the united states, on its part, also used satellites to spy on important deployment and tests of soviet missiles as well as soviet military bases.

to seek supremacy in space, both the soviet union and the united states have devoted a great deal of money, manpower and material resources to improving reconnaissance ability of satellites and prolonging their orbital life-time as well as making satellites of new types. the united states has reportedly launched in recent years the "big bird" satellites which can be used to perform both area and close-look surveillance missions and are capable of staying in orbit for several months, much longer than the soviet satellites of the same type. the soviet union has orbited satellites equipped with radar to watch ships in all parts of the world. in 1973, it used a satellite of this kind to watch the u.s. navy ship movements in the indian ocean and the arabian sea after the october middle east war. besides, it is reportedly developing a reusable "spaceplane" which not only can circle the world on reconnaissance duties but also can be used as a rocket interceptor to inspect, discriminate, pursue and even destroy satellites in orbit. in addition, both the soviet union and the united states are speedily developing the ocean-surveillance technology and designing a so-called "most sophisticated" communication satellite system which can ensure the communication command in the event of massive nuclear attacks and wide jamming by the other side.

a soviet satellite recently torpedoed a u.s. spy satellite in orbit, reported afp from bonn on august 16. quoting a foreign affairs spokesman for the west german christian democratic union, the report said that the soviet union had begun test-firing anti-spy satellites three years ago. this technological breakthrough by the soviet union, the spokesman believed, has posed a "grave danger" to the west, for if american spy vehicles are destroyed in space, the west would no longer be able to spy out soviet troop movements. in face of such a danger, the united states has been engaged for some time in improvements to make its spy satellites less vulnerable to soviet attack.

it has also stepped up test-production of weapons to protect its satellites. more than that, it is planning to put into orbit synchronized spy satellites 36,000 kilometres above the equator so that soviet space vehicles cannot intercept.

all this shows that the two superpowers are stepping up their spy warfare in space as part of their global contention for hegemony. this is a hard fact which cannot be covered up by the "space handshake" they performed last july to create the false impression of "detente" and "cooperation".

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Norwegian Prime Minister Supports Iceland's Position on Extending Its Fishing Zones

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Sept. 22, 1975)

norwegian prime minister trygve bratteli said on september 18 that norway fully understands iceland's position on fixing a 200-mile fisheries limit, according to reports from oslo.

he made this statement at a banquet in honour of icelandic prime minister geir hallgrimsson who, with his wife, was on a 4-day official visit to norway beginning september 17.

bratteli pointed out that there was close cooperation between iceland and norway at the u.n. conference on the law of the sea, particularly with regard to the formulation of regulations on the coastal state's rights over natural resources within its 200-nautical-mile economic zone.

both norway and iceland had advocated the creation of such a zone, within which the coastal state has full authority to take measures necessary to protect its fish stocks and safeguard the interests of its coastal population.

bratteli also indicated that norway appreciates iceland's willingness to negotiate with states affected by its extension of fishing zones.

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* NATIONAL *
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LEARNING FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

The Whole Country As Viewed from Tachai

- the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture discusses how to popularize the Tachai-type counties as fast as possible

a commentary

by

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 26, 1975)

Over the past few days, Tachai and Hsiyang county have been engulfed by an atmosphere of warmth and jubilation. Over 3,700 representatives from various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and prefectures throughout the country have come to Hsiyang to attend one of the most important meetings on the agricultural front since the founding of the nation, the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture.

Our great socialist motherland is now in a crucial historical period of development. Following Chairman Mao's important teaching, the people throughout the country are now studying theory, combating and guarding against revisionism, promoting stability and unity and working hard to enhance the national economy. The National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture, under the earnest expectation of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, is discussing ways to popularize Tachai-type counties as fast as possible and basically realize agricultural mechanization throughout the country by 1980 in an effort to expedite our country's agricultural development. This is a great revolution! This is an inspiring combat call! This is a major issue for our country's 800 million people to adhere to the socialist road, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and build our country into a modern socialist power within this century.

With a high sense of responsibility toward a great cause and in high fighting spirits full of confidence for victory, our representatives have come to Hsiyang to attend this great and important meeting. After listening to important reports by the leading comrades of the Party Central Committee, visiting and studying Tachai and all advanced units in Hsiyang county for five consecutive days, and hearing about the advanced experiences of Tachai and Hsiyang county, they have become more broad-minded and far-sighted. They have now profoundly understood the important meaning of putting agriculture above all else in economic work, realizing agricultural mechanization as soon as possible and carrying out scientific farming. They have deepened their understanding of striving to develop commune- and brigade-run enterprises and to promote the collective socialist economy. Therein lies our great and bright hope.

While in Hsiyang, the representatives think and talk about how to grasp well the struggle between the two lines, how to transform the physical features in their own localities and how to improve conditions in the rural areas by following the examples of Tachai and Hsiyang. All this shows that a new upsurge in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture throughout the country will soon begin and that a new and more vigorous situation will soon appear in our country's rural areas.

The Situation Is Excellent and Pressing

Many representatives had visited Tachai and Hsiyang before. Following their current visit, their evaluation is that Tachai and Hsiyang are changing and progressing every year. The Tachai spirit nurtured by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought has been continuously achieving enormous material accomplishments. This year the average per-mow grain yield of the whole of Hsiyang county will surpass the target set for areas south of the Yangtze River.

The situation of the whole country as viewed from Tachai has become more delightful. The movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture has become a widespread and deep-going revolutionary mass movement in our country's rural areas. It has transformed both the physical outlook of our country and the spiritual outlook of hundreds of millions of peasants of our country. Tens of thousands of Tachai-type communes and brigades can be found throughout the country. Advanced counties in learning from Tachai have appeared in large numbers. There have been great changes in the situation of the traditional calamity-prone and low-yield Hopei, Shantung and Honan provinces and north Kiangsu and north Anhwei areas. In the short course of a few years, they have become self-supporting with grain to spare and have preliminarily headed away from the situation of having to send grain from the south to the north. What is inspiring is that there have emerged large-area, high-yield prefectures embodying more than ten counties, such as Shihchiachuang, Yent'ai, Hsinhsiang and suburban Shanghai. Some counties that have been backward for a long time, such as Shouyang in Shansi, have also changed their outlook at a flying rate. What is especially pleasing is that the Tibet Autonomous Region has become self-supporting in grain since last year. Today, the representatives from Tibet have also brought the good news of a bumper harvest in agriculture this year. The flowers of Tachai are in full bloom in the place several thousand meters above sea-level.

Other people's examples are thought-provoking. The leading comrades of many county Party committees have said that, in leading the movement to learn from Tachai in the past, they only paid attention to the work of a certain brigade or a certain commune. Now the situation is different: the urgent task placed before every county committee is to popularize the Tachai-type counties.

We have attended some group discussion meetings, and one subject most enthusiastically discussed is that the situation is excellent and pressing. Why is it pressing? The answer of the secretary of the Paokang County CCP Committee, Hopei, is representative. He said: The factors of revolution and war are increasing today. The task to implement "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" is pressing; the requirement to continue to strengthen the collective socialist economy and to provide more agricultural produce and by-products to cities and industrial and mining areas is pressing; and the time for us to popularize the Tachai-type counties as soon as possible and basically realize agricultural mechanization in 1980 is pressing. Some said excitedly that each comrade should ask himself: "What are we going to do in a pressing situation?" Many comrades stated: We must have full confidence and soaring revolutionary drive and do our best to promote agriculture as soon as possible. The places with good natural conditions and great potentialities for increasing production, represented by the plains of Chengtu and Kuanchung areas, are determined to go all out and make full use of their favorable conditions to accelerate their pace of advancement. Those few counties that are still in a backward state today are determined to fight a battle for emancipation like Souyang and fall in line with their advanced brothers.

In summing up their experiences, they have come to understand that the most important task in learning from Tachai and catching up with Hsiyang is to solve the question of orientation and road and, at the same time, pay great attention to the question of speed. In our country, the speed of agricultural development determines the speed of the national economic development as a whole, and the speed of agricultural development is closely linked with whether or not the orientation and road are correct. The experiences of many advanced units, including those that were once backward, fully show that as long as they firmly grasp the struggle between the two lines and the two roads in the rural areas, continue to adhere to the right course in agricultural development and work hard, they can enhance the agricultural development.

It has been the unanimous and conscious demand of the comrades attending the conference to popularize the Tachai-type counties as soon as possible and accelerate agricultural development. The representative of calamity-prone, low-yield Such'ien county in Kiangsu which was in the past known as "the corridor of flood" said: We have taken five big strides in five years and the total grain yield has increased from over 200 million catties to over 600 million catties. Previously, we felt that this rate of development was by no means slow. After coming to Hsiyang to take a look this time, we feel that our pace is not big at all, and after hearing the reports made by the leading comrades of the Central Committee, we feel that our pace is actually too small.

Linking the situation of learning from Tachai in agriculture, they excitedly declare that they will achieve an overall modernization in agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology and make their country a leading power in the world within this century. Facing this magnificent blueprint, they add that without speeding up agricultural development, they will not be able to speed up the industrial, scientific and technological development. The representatives from Liaoning have a deep impression on this point. They said that to achieve modernization in agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology, modernization in agriculture is most important and most exacting. They said that Liaoning used to emphasize industry more than agriculture. As a result, industry and other enterprises were unable to develop rapidly. In recent years, the Provincial Party Committee has paid attention to agriculture, the key issue, and put the stress on developing central Liaoning. Panchin prefecture in the great southern wilderness has thus become a grain producing area, and Yingkou and 22 other counties have become a new commodity grain production base in the province. After attending this meeting, they have further realized that it is particularly necessary for those places, which used to emphasize industry and where industry is fast developing, to double their efforts in learning from Tachai and pay attention to promoting agriculture. Now Liaoning not only has decided to achieve self-sufficiency in grain as soon as possible, but has also decided to gradually increase the supply of edible oil and meat.

What Should Be Relied Upon To Popularize Tachai-Type Counties

At the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture held this time, a thought-provoking question has been raised. What should be the correct attitude in learning from Tachai and popularizing the Tachai-type counties? Should we learn the experience of Tachai truthfully, or ostensibly, or half-heartedly? During the current meeting, all participants have come to understand that, to truly learn from Tachai they should avoid a superficial emulation of its deeds, and should learn what is fundamental in a down-to-earth manner: how Tachai grasps the struggle between the two classes and the two roads, how it constantly criticizes revisionism and capitalism, and how it uses socialism to triumph over capitalism. They have also realized that cadres must aim high and have lofty ambitions. They must criticize the thinking of the cowards and the lazybones, criticize arrogance, complacency and all erroneous ideas that obstruct progress and free themselves from the narrow-mindedness of a small peasant economy so that they can see the lofty goal before them and work hard to realize socialism. In summing up their past experiences, many comrades unanimously maintain that popularizing the Tachai-type counties basically depends on having the correct line and general and specific policies.

The experience of Shouyang county, which has achieved tremendous progress in two years by working hard to catch up with Hsiyang county, catches the attention of the participants. Why is Shouyang county, which had been backward for a long time, able to have achieved a great change in a short span of two years? The reason is because it has grasped the

Party's basic line and the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. In 1973, Shouyang county's grain output was still the same as that of the early post-liberation period. What was the reason? In the words of the poor and lower-middle peasants, "the county committee has not properly grasped the line, little use is made of farm machines and electrical appliances, the seedlings die of drought despite the deep wells sunk, and the application of chemical fertilizer leads to the growth of grass." In January 1974, the Party committee at a higher level decided to reorganize and strengthen the leading body of the Shouyang county committee. The new leading body took the Party's basic line as the key link, fully mobilized the masses to criticize the revisionist line and check the capitalist evil practice, and led the masses to work hard and in a down-to-earth manner. A new phase of agricultural production quickly appeared. Last year, its total grain output was more than 70 percent higher than that of 1973 and the amount of commodity grain sold to the state was 400 percent higher than that of 1973. This year, its summer grain output was 50 percent higher than that of last year. Shouyang county's experience shows that, in order to popularize the Tachai-type counties and implement the Party's basic line, it is first necessary to vehemently criticize revisionism and capitalism, and next work hard to realize socialism and transform the physical conditions, grasping these two requirements means grasping the basic requirements in learning from Tachai.

In the course of exchanging their experiences in learning from Tachai, the representatives have also realized that criticizing revisionism and capitalism and working hard to realize socialism seems to be simple and easy to understand, but is hard to put into practice. The reason why this is not easy lies mainly on the need to carry out in-depth and meticulous ideological and political work, which is necessary in order to make everybody understand thoroughly the Party's basic line and the Party's general line for building socialism, and to bring into play the socialist enthusiasm of tens of millions of cadres and masses. The experiences of Tunch'ang county in Kwangtung and Hsiao county in Anhwei, advanced counties in learning from Tachai, have both fully demonstrated this point. These two counties are able to quickly change their outlook and join the ranks of the advanced counties because they have conscientiously organized the cadres to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, grasped a Marxist line, strengthened investigations and studies, thoroughly understood the characteristics of class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and methodically organized in a well led and planned manner the sending of propaganda teams deep into the countryside. They have conducted education in the Party's basic line by stages and by groups for the broad masses of cadres and the people in accordance with the realities of class struggle there, hit at the subversive activities of the class enemy, criticized the capitalist tendencies, consolidated and strengthened the basic-level leading bodies, and strived to grasp revolution and promote production, thus giving impetus to the vigorous development of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

In popularizing the Tachai-type counties, it is necessary to pay great attention to the question of policy. Only the socialist enthusiasm of the masses brought into play by the Party's line and policies can last

long. During the meeting, the participants also discussed the need to do a still better job in implementing the Party's policy toward cadres, all fundamental policies personally formulated by Chairman Mao concerning the people's communes, and the policy of correctly treating the scientific and technical personnel. They said that the important policies involving with the system of ownership and distribution should be handled with caution and could not be changed at random, much less replaced by self-designed policies. In light of how things actually stood in their own areas, some comrades stated that on the one hand it was necessary to persevere in educating the cadres and the masses with communist ideology and on the other hand, it was necessary to seriously carry out the various proletarian policies of the Party for the countryside at the present stage.

The representatives from Kwangtung were able to explain their problems by discussing how they implemented the pig-breeding policy. Prior to last year, the pig-breeding undertaking at Kwangtung developed at a very slow rate. In October last year, the Kwangtung Provincial Committee specially convened at Ch'ingyuan county a provincial conference on pig-breeding work. They seriously studied Chairman Mao's series of instructions on pig breeding, reiterated the policy of "energetically developing breeding of pigs by collectives and continuously encouraging commune members to breed pigs," and seriously carried out the policy of encouraging by rewards pig breeding. After the meeting, they energetically publicized Chairman Mao's series of instructions on pig breeding and the great significance of pig breeding to make it known to every household. Meanwhile, they helped the commune members solve the question of feed and built large numbers of feed crushing machines and pulp making machines to give impetus to the development of pig breeding. Due to the implementation of the pig-breeding policy, in a little more than half a year, there was a rapid increase in the number of hogs, and by June this year, the number of hogs in stock was one million head higher than at the end of last year. It can be seen how important the correct grasping of the policy is to bringing the enthusiasm of the masses into play and promoting the development of production. They maintain that after having a correct line and implementing the policies, it is also necessary to have a correct method before the task of popularizing the Tachai-type counties can be quickly and successfully carried out. Their experiences in this regard include following Chairman Mao's teaching that one-third of the task in the overall area must be grasped well and the typical cases must be used to guide the whole. Why has the Nanning prefecture in Kwangsi registered bigger development in agricultural production since 1970? One important reason is that in launching the mass movement for learning from Tachai, they do not go all out, but grasp one-third first before grasping another one-third. Over the past three years, close to 2,000 cadres were transferred each year from the prefecture and counties to stay at selected spots at the lower levels and grasp more than 200 brigades. In this way, work is grasped by steps and by groups, with work more carefully and properly grasped at each stage than the previous one.

Another experience is to strengthen the leadership, make overall planning, lay hold of the main direction of attack and grasp the key projects that would affect the whole situation. Practice in Hopei shows that this is a good method. They first grasped the permanent control of the Hai River. In the winter and spring of each year, between 300,000 and 500,000 people

were organized to fight a major battle at the key projects, and a large army of men and animals was mobilized to handle projects for fitting together the parts and to transform fifteen million mow of saline-alkali land, thus enabling the capacity of the Hai River for draining flood water into the sea to be raised by over four times. In the past few years, they also shifted the main direction of attack toward mobilizing all walks of life to whip up a surging tide for sinking wells to fight against the drought. They worked vigorously in the five years of severe drought, and the whole province sank 310,000 pump-wells. This is greater than the total number of wells sunk in the previous 21 years and has insured stable yield and increased production in Hopei Province in the past few years.

Yet another experience is to bring about the transformation of backward teams. The practical and effective measures adopted by Kuanghan county in Szechwan to change the features of the poverty-stricken teams are generally considered as very good. Among the 21 communes of this county, seven were rather backward and poor. The Kuanghan County Committee overcame the metaphysical viewpoint that backward teams "are difficult to change," and in 1973, they organized seven work teams to work exclusively for the transformation of those seven backward communes. That year, the seven communes all brought in a bumper harvest, and their increase in grain yield amounted to 44 percent of the total increase in grain yield of the whole county. In 1974, although ravaged by natural disasters, the grain yield of the whole county still amounted to 1,100 catties per mow.

The facts cited above effectively show that as long as the line is correctly oriented, the policies are carried out to the letter, and the correct methods are adopted, the mass movement to learn from Tachai and be raised to a new level and the popularization of the Tachai-type counties can be greatly accelerated.

With Good Leading Bodies, There Are Great Hopes

We have got in touch with many representative comrades and heard from them the view that "the leadership holds the key to popularizing the Tachai-type counties." This is a fact because the line, general and specific policies and methods have to be carried out by people. Only when there is a leading body which has been tempered by the three great revolutionary movements, is strong in Party spirit and is good in thinking and style of work and in maintaining close ties with the masses can there be a Tachai-type county. Everybody says that in leadership, first the provincial committee and then the prefectural and county committees, particular attention must be paid to the county committees. As the conditions of all places show, the proper selection of the No. 1 and No. 2 men for the prefectural and county committees is a particularly important problem. When the county committee has a good leading body, it can lead forward the communes and brigades and can properly select leading cadres for communes and brigades. As long as the leading bodies of county committee which firmly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and dare to defy all difficulties are set up in accordance with the five requirements set for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the principles of three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young and of "drawing people from all corners of the country," there are great hopes for popularizing the Tachai-type counties.

The Yent'ai prefecture in Shantung Province is an advanced prefecture. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the situation of the whole prefecture has all along been very good, and its yield has all along been stable and high. Is this due to the good natural conditions of the Yent'ai prefecture? No. The main reason is that they pay great attention to grasping the building of leading bodies, and especially to properly choosing the No. 1 and No. 2 men and consolidating the soft, lazy and loose bodies. Their experience is that while exercising a firm grip on building the leading bodies ideologically, attention is paid at the same time to reorganizing, reinforcing and strengthening the few soft, lazy and loose leading bodies as well as to upholding the relative stability of the cadres. This is of help in maintaining stability and unity and close ties with the masses. It also helps the leading bodies acquaint themselves with how things stand, "keep figures in mind," boldly grasp revolution and promote production, and embrace great ambition and high hopes for starting great undertakings. Such leading bodies are competent and have prestige, and once a call is issued by the Party, the cadres and the masses will respond to it. According to reports from the masses, the gradual deepening of the movement to learn from Tachai in the whole prefecture over the past five years has much to do with the proper selection of the No. 1 and No. 2 men and the relative stability of the strong and effective leading bodies.

Many comrades hold that in order to truly learn from Tachai, just as the cadres of Tachai and Hsiyang have done, "it is necessary to vigorously discuss and practice revolution. Those who only discuss but do not practice revolution are not truly engaged in revolution. It is necessary to vigorously discuss and practice socialism. Those who only discuss but do not practice socialism are also not truly engaged in the practice of socialism." This point has also been strongly reflected at the meeting. Like the secretary of the Anhsiang county in Hunan, many comrades have expressed that they must have their bodies covered with perspiration and mud and their palms with calluses, and must actually take action to set the pace in learning from Tachai. Everybody pays great attention to the experience of Wupao county in Shensi in learning from Tachai. In the past, whenever mention was made of transforming the outlook, some people would shake their heads. They were afraid of hardship, fatigue and difficulties and wanted to rely on heaven and earth and external aid. As a result, the place was for a long time in a backward state and its mountains and rivers kept the old look. Later, after the cadres there changed the world outlook of the cowards and lazybones and truly worked in a down-to-earth manner, there were great changes in the features of that place.

The most prominent feature of Tachai and Hsiyang lies in that they have never shown satisfaction with their own achievements. For twenty-five years as in a single day, they have never taken a step backward. This has left the whole body of representatives with a deep impression. The representatives from Kiangsu Province have asked themselves a question: What is responsible for our fluctuations in agriculture? The main reason lies in the "complacency" of our leadership in thinking. They are complacent with the fact that the whole province has conformed to the requirements of the "program" in grain since 1972. They give lip service to new things but actually follow the beaten track. Burdened with the

idea that "northern Kiangsu is a broad plain and southern Kiangsu is the home of fish and rice," they give lip service to hard work, but are actually afraid of shedding perspiration. At present, they confidently declare: There is no end to revolution, and there is also no end to the change of conditions for production. The barren mountains and treacherous waters must be transformed, and additional splendor must be given to picturesque southern Kiangsu by means of uninterrupted revolution and uninterrupted practice of socialism.

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Be they comrades from the Tibet plateau or the Pearl River delta, be they comrades from the home of fish and rice south of the lower reaches of the Yangtze River or the loess plateau of the Northwest, be they comrades from north and south of T'ienshan or the basins of the Amur River and Liao River, they have one common faith: They are resolved to take the Tachai road and accelerate the pace of development of socialist agriculture in China.

The great call "In agriculture learn from Tachai" issued by Chairman Mao eleven years ago is in the course of being translated into ever more powerful waves of actual actions by the hundreds of millions of the masses. China's socialist agriculture and our socialist construction as a whole are advancing in big strides. With the great leader Chairman Mao showing us the direction, no matter how great the hardships and hazards, we can surmount them. A brilliant future is unfolding before us as we view the whole country from Tachai.

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STUDY GUIDANCE

A Good Method for Guiding the Masses To Study Revolutionary Theory

- a survey of the four-level theory guidance network at Lin county, Honan

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 21, 1975)

In the mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Lin county has set up a theory guidance network at the county, commune, brigade and production team levels, thus giving impetus to the constant deepening of the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Theory Guidance Network Is a Creation of the Masses

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Party committees at various levels of Lin county attach very great importance to organizing the broad masses of cadres and the people to study revolutionary theory and arming the peasants with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. After the publication of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the soaring enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and the people of Lin county for studying the theory of proletarian revolution has greatly raised their consciousness in reading and studying seriously.

The Lin county committee has discovered through investigations and studies that in the wave of enthusiasm for the study of theory, some of the theory guides work energetically with high enthusiasm, but are still unable to meet the urgent need of the broad masses for the time being. The first reason is that their standard of guidance is low and many basic princples of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat could not be clearly explained. The second reason is the inferiority of systemic study. Many political evening schools study one thing today and another thing tomorrow. Planning is poor and there is no systematic arrangement. The third reason is the improper solution of linking theory with reality. Some of the guides are educated youths who have come back to the countryside, and they pay no attention to conducting investigations and studies in conjunction with reality. Some of the guides are workers of poor and lower-middle peasants. They have deep class feelings for the Party and Chairman Mao, but when they contrast the sufferings of the past with today's happiness or make recollections and comparisons in the course of teaching, they are still unable to properly explain problems on the basis of combining theory with practice.

Thus, the key link to further run well the political evening schools and organize the masses to study well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat lies in how to raise the level of guidance given by the backbone theorists and the quality of teaching in the political evening schools. The county committee have opportunely summed up the experiences of the Hochien commune in running theory guidance stations and recalled the experiences in establishing stations for the exchange of experience in the

running of cooperatives and accounting networks at the initial stage of the cooperative movement. They are unanimously of the view that the establishment of the theory guidance network is a good method for bringing up and raising the standards of theory guides, for running the political evening schools even better and for guiding the masses to study properly the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, the whole county has rapidly set up the theory guidance network at the county, commune, brigade and production team levels; the county committees have set up central groups for theory study with the secretary as the group leader; the communes have set up guidance stations; the brigades have set up guidance groups; and the production teams have strengthened their guides.

After the formation of the four-level theory guidance network, there are people to lay hold of theory study at every level in the whole county. The county committee has formulated a unified study program to organize the masses to take Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory as the key link and study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao such as "The State and Revolution," "Critique of Gotha Program," "Communist Manifesto," "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism," "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People." Meanwhile, in close conjunction with the realities of three major revolutionary movements, they strive to learn and understand the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat on the basis of linking theory with practice.

The Lin county committee also pays attention to bringing into full play the functions of wired broadcasting stations. They seriously and properly run special programs on theory guidance and have properly solved for the guides the contradiction between attendance of courses and participation in productive labor. Lin county is a mountainous area. The communes are far away from the city, and the brigades are far away from the commune. In the busy seasons there would be difficulties in convening countrywide guidance meetings. Therefore, wired broadcasting is adopted to conduct guidance every Tuesday. Teaching is conducted by the leading comrades of the county committee, cadres specializing in theory and basic-level cadres and guides who have a better understanding of certain problems. When guidance is given by broadcasting, the guides at various levels listen attentively, and seriously take notes for study and discussion by various guidance group afterward. They then add their own understanding, and give guidance to the masses in light of the realities in their own production teams. This not only does not affect the participation of the guides in productive labor, but also helps reduce fatigue caused by traveling to the city or the commune, thus insuring the quality of guidance.

Bring Up a Contingent of Theorists

In order to properly run the theory guidance network, it is imperative to foster and set up a stronger contingent of theorists. The Lin county committee attaches very great importance to grasping the building of the ranks of theorists ideologically. They lay hold of budding ideas in the contingent of guides in good time and seriously solve them, thus insuring that the four-level theory guidance network is ever better run under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

1. Persist in bringing study by theory guides to the fore. In order to guide the masses to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat properly, the guides themselves must first study properly. The Party committees at various levels in Lin county, in the course of organizing study for cadres and the masses, all bring the training of backbone forces to the fore. The county committee training to the guides of the brigades and the Party committee of the commune give training to the guides of the production teams. At ordinary times, they are allowed to participate in some meetings of the leading body so as to acquaint them with the relevant conditions of the whole situation, and make it easier for them to link theory with reality. They are organized to conduct concentrated study and special discussion. They are provided with conditions for study, reference material for study and documents, and subscriptions to the necessary newspapers and magazines are placed for them. This enables the guides to learn a step ahead, learn more and learn properly.

The process followed by the guides in study is a process to arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. They are aware that leading the masses to study revolutionary theory is a major matter in combating and guarding against revisionism. Everybody kindled his revolutionary spirit. They see to it that they are not disheartened when their cultural level is low, that they are not scared by the many difficulties, that they are not put off by heavy household chores, and that they are not swept off their feet by the evil wind and spirit of reaction. They at all times uphold their vigorous revolutionary enthusiasm and carry out theory guidance work properly.

2. Persist in the practice of "three non-departures" by the theory guides. The county committee and the Party committees at various levels vigorously conduct education in the ideological line for the guides so as to make them understand that non-departure from labor, the masses and reality is not only a question of style of work but also a question of political and ideological line. The Party committee at various levels has established a group of models that persist in "three non-departures" to conduct proper guidance work, thus giving impetus to the ideological revolutionization of the ranks of theorists themselves.

3. Persist in giving prominence to the central link of theory guidance and solving problems. In the course of giving guidance, there are individual guides who place undue emphasis on quantity and completeness. They take care of all sides but fail to give prominence to the central link. In order to solve this question, they seriously emphasize carrying out investigations and studies and practice collective preparation of lessons. Thus, the guiding thought is clearcut, and problems are centrally solved in a shorter time with better results. In the course of studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the guides of various production teams have all carried out investigation and studies. In conjunction with the reality in the countryside, they have explained in general "why it is necessary to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie," "the historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat," "how to correctly understand the principle of 'from each according to his ability and to each according to his work'," that "the education and the transformation of the

small producers is a long-term task of the dictatorship of the proletariat," etc. Each course of guidance explains only one problem. Fewer problems are dealt with but more carefully explained. The viewpoint is clearcut, popular and easy to comprehend. This is welcomed by the masses.

The Theory Guidance Network Has Many Advantages

Although the four-level theory guidance network in Lin county has not been set up for long, practice shows that its many advantages have revealed the strong vitality of this new thing.

First, it is a good form for training and raising the ranks of theorists. Before the four-level theory guidance network was set up, 40 percent of the theory guides in the whole county were painfully aware of their low level and scanty methods, and they dared not give guidance lessons. After the four-level theory guidance network was set up, due to the exchange of experience between the lower and upper ranks for mutual promotion, most of the theory guides have now raised their capacity for giving guidance. They say, "Guided by others, we have seen light, and are able to give lessons with content and have greater confidence in giving proper guidance."

Second, the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is constantly deepened. The past practice of learning what one thought of, criticizing what was brought forward, learning year after year right from the beginning and making criticism time after time right from the very beginning has been changed. Through the four-level theory guidance network and unified leadership, planning, deployment and review the whole county has systematically studied and deeply criticized and comprehended a Marxist-Leninist viewpoint, criticized a fallacy of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and solved a practical problem of universal nature, closely linked up study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat with the criticism of the revisionist line and capitalist tendencies, and given impetus to the in-depth development of study and criticism.

Third, the political evening schools have been further consolidated and the socialist battlefront in the countryside has been firmly occupied. Following the establishment of the four-level theory guidance network, the political evening schools of the county have been run better and better. Those which were properly run in the past have, by constantly summing up experience, brought about new improvements. Those which were not properly run in the past have been gradually consolidated and improved, and more and more commune members have taken up studies in the political evening schools.

In Lin county, a moving scene of seething enthusiasm has appeared in the mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. There were very few reading rooms in the countryside in the past, but many have now been set up. In the first quarter of this year, the cadres and commune members purchased over 80 volumes of Marxist-Leninist writings, Chairman Mao's works and relevant political books. The broad masses staged revolutionary model plays, composed revolutionary poems, told revolutionary stories, ran blackboard bulletin and special columns in wall posters and used diverse forms

to publicize Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. There are endless new personalities and new deeds, and the socialist new things have grown and progressed. The study of revolutionary theory brings about stability and unity, and all-out effort is made to increase grain and cotton production. A new surging tide to learn from Tachai in agriculture is rising higher and higher.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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Use the Language of the Masses To Give Proper Guidance in Conjunction with Reality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 21, 1975)

Comrade Editor,

In the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, our brigade has successively trained 74 backbone theorists, averaging six for each production team. They adopt two methods to guide the masses in study: One method is to copy materials on hand for lengthy discussion. This method is not linked with reality and does not make use of the language of the masses. The reflection of the masses to this method is that "things are not clearly explained and can not be understood. The other method is to conduct some essential social surveys before giving guidance to discuss the difficult points with the poor and lower-middle peasants in forums and to compile guidance material themselves. Examples known to the masses are used to explain the viewpoints, and the language of the masses is used to explain terms. The language used is simple, vivid and expressive. The masses report that this method is good because it is able to explain in everyday language results of profound study, and it is popular and easy to understand. The more they study, the more enthusiastic they are.

For example, when guiding the commune members to study Lenin's exposition that "'bourgeois rights' continue to prevail as long as products are distributed 'according to the amount of labor performed'," the theory guidance group of the No. 3 production team first acquainted themselves with the difficult points brought up by the commune members. The guides then assiduously and thoroughly scrutinized Lenin's work, The State and Revolution, and they also made a necessary survey of the economic income of the families of the commune members. In the course of giving guidance, they used the popular language to explain bourgeois rights in the aspect of distribution and the policies in the present stage. The masses and the cadres were more satisfied with these explanations.

Our Party branch has opportunely summed up the experience of No. 3 production team in linking theory with reality and in using the popular language to give proper guidance in theory. At the same time, through exchange and popularization, the mass movement to study theory has gone one step deeper in the whole brigade.

We recommend that in the course of guiding the masses to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the guides of the communes and production teams in the countryside must maintain close contacts with reality, be good at grasping and making use of the popular language of the masses to give proper guidance in theory, and strive to "clarify" the question of the dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and make it known to the masses.

- Shih Hsien-yüeh of the Party branch of the Kaochiaying brigade, Ch'ungli county, Hopei

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SINKIANG

Great Victory for Party's Policy of Regional National Autonomy in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Sept. 25, 1975)

(hsinhua correspondent) -- from the turfan depression to the pamirs, from the altai grasslands to the karakoram mountains, the people of all nationalities in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region are moving ahead in socialist revolution and construction. the full play of the people's enthusiasm has been brought about by the implementation of the communist party's policy of regional national autonomy.

sinkiang is inhabited by 13 fraternal nationalities including the uighur, han, hui, kazakh, mongolian, khalkhas and sibo. the people of these nationalities enjoy equal rights as masters of the country. in accordance with the party's policy of regional national autonomy and the wishes of the people of the various nationalities, the sinkiang uighur autonomous region was set up in 1955. and within the autonomous region, the people of the nationalities other than the uighur have established five autonomous prefectures and six autonomous counties in areas where they live in compact communities. as a result, the people of sinkiang, as members of the great multi-national family of the motherland, enjoy the full right to manage state affairs and the affairs of their own national autonomous areas.

since the founding of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, large numbers of cadres of the uighur and other nationalities have filled leading party and government posts at production brigade, commune, county, prefectural and regional level. they have been playing an increasingly important role in socialist revolution and construction. socialist construction is making head way in the fields of industry, agriculture, animal husbandry, culture and education. the living standards of the people have improved constantly and the population of minority nationalities has increased.

the chinese communist party's policy of regional national autonomy is a basic policy formulated by chairman mao for handling the national question in china. in formulating the policy, he applied the marxist-leninist theses on the national question while taking into consideration the fact that china is a unitary multi-national state. on the eve of country-wide liberation, chairman mao proclaimed that we "recognize the right to equality and autonomy of the minority nationalities within the borders of china." after the founding of new china, this policy was laid down in the constitution of the people's republic of china and has since been carried out.

since the founding of the autonomous region, the working people of various nationalities in sinkiang have taken an active part in running the organs of state power at regional, prefectural and county level. those of the uighur and other minority nationalities make up the majority of the deputies to the people's congresses and the members of the revolutionary committees at all levels in the region. minority peoples are also represented in the central organs of state power. sinkiang has 40 deputies to the national people's congress, each of its 13 nationalities being represented.

chairman mao teaches: "without a large number of communist cadres of minority nationalities, it would be impossible to solve the national problem thoroughly and to isolate the minority nationality reactionaries completely."

in the past two decades, party and government organizations at all levels in the autonomous region have made energetic efforts to train minority cadres and promoted those who have come to the fore in socialist revolution and construction to leading posts. the number of minority cadres in 1974 was more than double that in 1955. well over sixty percent of the members of party committees at various levels were from minority nationalities.

most of the minority cadres and communist party members come from working people's families. they are well aware of how china's minority people suffered from imperialist aggression, national oppression and class oppression. they therefore have an ardent love for the socialist motherland, and are determined to advance along the socialist road. they maintain close ties with the masses of minority peoples and are the backbone of the autonomous region in all fields of work.

china's constitution stipulates that the organs of self-government of the national autonomous areas, apart from exercising the functions and powers of local organs of state, may exercise autonomy within the limits of their authority as prescribed by law. they are authorized to formulate specific regulations on political, economic, financial, cultural and educational matters in accordance with local conditions. the sinkiang uighur autonomous region in general adopts the standard tax rates set by the ministry of finance, but it allows the border areas a 7 percent reduction in tax to stimulate farm production and livestock breeding there.

the state does its best to help the minority nationalities develop the socialist economy and socialist culture.

in addition to large state grants to help balance its budget, the sinkiang uighur autonomous region every year receives a special subsidy and a flexible appropriation equivalent to 5 percent of its budget to cover such expenditures as the regional authorities consider necessary. the contingency reserves set aside by the state for the region are larger than those for provinces and municipalities in general. besides, the region has priority in getting materials and personnel needed in construction. the state equipped 340 commune hospitals in sinkiang free of charge during the cultural revolution.

the people of various nationalities in sinkiang have worked hard to overcome the economic backwardness left over from the old society. the region, which had no modern industry before liberation, has established dozens of branches of heavy and light industry with nation-wide support. many big and medium-sized enterprises have come into being while small county-and commune-run enterprises have sprung up everywhere. these enterprises are meeting the local needs for industrial goods to an increasing extent. the region even has a surplus in some of the products.

people's communes have been established throughout the rural and pastoral areas. on the vast expanses of former wasteland are many state farms engaging in grain production and livestock breeding. reservoirs with a combined storage capacity of 4,300 million cubic metres have been built since liberation. the peasants have adopted advanced farming methods and employed an increasing number of farm machines. as a result, grain output has multiplied. gone are the days when peasants toiled like beasts of burden with primitive tools under the lash of the landlords.

alongside the achievements in industry, agriculture and livestock breeding, marked progress has been made in the field of culture and education. illiteracy was common before liberation. the region now boasts eight institutions of higher learning and some 50 technical schools in addition to large numbers of primary and middle schools. their total enrolment amounts to 2 million, 13 times that for the early post-liberation period. over 20,000 technicians, research workers, doctors and artists of the uighur and other nationalities have been trained since the founding of the autonomous region. there were hardly any specialists of minority nationalities before liberation.

before liberation, the reactionary ruling class made every effort to prevent the minority nationalities in sinkiang from using their own written languages. the institution of regional national autonomy guarantees

that all nationalities have the freedom to use their own spoken and written languages. the autonomous region has made it a rule that all government departments and other organizations at regional level must use both the han and uighur languages in their documents and that the authorities of all autonomous prefectures and counties must write their documents in the languages popular among the nationalities excercising autonomy. interpreters are provided at meetings attended by people of minority nationalities. much attention is given to the publication and distribution of newspapers, magazines and books in minority languages. the sibo nationality with a population of only 20,000 has a newspaper in its own language.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "the unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities -- these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause". the people of various nationalities in sinkiang have strengthened their unity with the people of other parts of china while working for the same revolutionary goal in the socialist revolution and construction.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of various nationalities in sinkiang have conscientiously studied works by marx, engles, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and criticized the capitulationist and traitorous revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, they are working for new victories in the socialist revolution and construction.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Why Can China Attain a Steady, High Economic Growth

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1975)

(hsinhua correspondent) -- in sharp contrast with the deepening economic crisis in the capitalist world, china's socialist economy has been growing steadily and at a comparatively high speed since liberation.

agriculture has developed very quickly in the past 26 years, with good harvests for 13 years running. the 1974 total grain output was two point four times that in 1949.

industry has also grown rapidly, with a 195 per cent increase in total output value in the ten years between 1964 and 1974. there were big increases in the output of major products during that period: steel 120 per cent, petroleum 660 per cent, raw coal 92 per cent, electric power 200 per cent, chemical fertilizer 350 per cent, tractors 540 per cent and cotton yarn 85.8 per cent.

china has already fulfilled three five-year national economic plans successfully and will certainly fulfil its fourth five-year plan triumphantly by the end of this year.

twentysix years ago, china was still controlled by the imperialist powers both financially and economically. today, the new socialist china is free from external debt, foreign investment and loans. foreign banks and enterprises have become things of the past. just as the purchasing power of hard cash has declined in the capitalist world, china has maintained its remarkable currency stability. bank deposits have increased year by year in both the cities and the countryside, with a 12.5 per cent rise in 1974 over the previous year.

as a whole, china's economy is vigorous and thriving.

behind china's rapid and steady economic growth in the past quarter of a century is the fact that the working class and other working people have adhered to the policy of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts".

china has taken agriculture as the foundation and given it first place in developing the national economy. the state makes large allocations every year for agricultural production. the steady rise in the output of grain and industrial crops provides increasing quantities of food, raw materials, labour power investment funds and a growing market for the development of both light and heavy industry.

on the basis of the steady development of agriculture, light industry has grown at high speed. the output of the major light industry products has increased several times and even dozens of times in the past 26 years and the varieties, designs and patterns have multiplied ten thousand fold. light industry plays an important role in catering for the needs of the people in their daily life and in promoting market prosperity. as it requires less capital investment and yields quicker results, light industry provides funds more rapidly for the development of agriculture and heavy industry. today about a quarter of china's total investment funds come from light industry.

as for heavy industry, its planned development keeps pace with the development of agriculture and light industry, and provides increasing quantities of equipment and other means of production for the development of agriculture, light industry, communications and transport, and heavy industry itself.

a major reason why china has been able to attain a steady and high economic growth is that it has a broad and stable domestic market. the socialist domestic market in china has great potentialities and is absorbing more and more industrial products. the country has developed its economy step by step according to the needs of construction and the people's livelihood; it arranges the market according to plan on the basis of rising production and increasing purchasing power. in the past quarter of a century, the supply of commodities has kept up with the purchasing power of the people while production and consumption are balanced. there is neither overproduction nor slump in china.

taking into account the rising production and the improved standards of living, china has exercised a rigid price control to keep market prices stable since liberation. on many occasions, the state has raised the purchasing price of agricultural and side-line products and reduced the selling price of means of agricultural production, as well as the prices of industrial products. this has greatly narrowed the irrational "scissors difference" left over from the old society between the prices of industrial and farm products, and therefore promoted the agricultural development, consolidated the socialist collective economy and strengthened the worker-peasant alliance.

the present purchasing price of agricultural and side-line products is double that of 1950 while the selling price of chemical fertilizer, insecticides, diesel oil and other means of agricultural production is a third to two thirds lower than that of 1950. the purchasing price of grain has been raised several times, but their selling price has remained stable. the "scissors difference" between the prices of industrial and farm products has been narrowed by 45 per cent since 1950; the peasants can now get many

more industrial products for the same amount of farm products.

to ensure that domestic market prices are not influenced by the price fluctuations in the international market, china has persisted in differentiating the prices in domestic and in foreign trade. she has cut the links between the prices in the domestic and in foreign markets by fixing different prices for each. its independent and rational adjustment of prices has played a positive role in promoting industrial and agricultural production, improving the people's livelihood, narrowing the differences between the workers and the peasants and between town and countryside, and consolidating the worker-peasant alliance.

in developing its national economy china aims at meeting the growing needs of economic construction and the people's livelihood. labour power and the means of production are distributed among the various branches of the national economy according to a unified state plan and the distribution of the means of livelihood is controlled by the state from the central down to the basic level and from town to countryside. planned and proportionate development of the economy in the new socialist china has replaced capitalist free competition and anarchy. this has freed china from economic crisis, an incurable disease of the capitalist system, and enabled it to make rational use of its manpower, materials and funds, and ensure the steady and comparatively high growth of the national economy.

china has adhered to the principle of building big, medium and small enterprises simultaneously in the course of its industrial development. this enables full use to be made of local labour forces, funds and scattered resources, and leads to a rational distribution of the forces of production. therefore, many of china's factories are located closer to where their raw materials are produced and their products consumed. today, each of the chinese provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions has its own heavy industry and light industry, and most of the chinese counties and a number of people's communes and production brigades have built their own small-scale industry. many of the big and medium cities have also set up neighbourhood factories and workshops. this has evened out the distribution of industry, raised the rate of self-sufficiency in the supply of industrial products in the various parts of the country, increased the speed of industrial development and also played an important role in helping agriculture.

an important factor in china's steady and high speed economic growth is the full use that is made of domestic resources to expand the production of raw materials. china is a socialist country and, therefore, it can never plunder the resources of other countries as is done by the imperialist and social-imperialist powers, nor can it depend on importing raw materials for the development of its economy. only by exploiting its own

resources and expanding the production of raw materials is it possible to ensure the steady development of its industry. since the founding of the people's republic, china has carried out geological surveying on a large scale and has located reserves of more than 100 kinds of minerals.

china has explored its petroleum deposits and developed the petroleum at a high speed. the basic minerals needed in its metallurgical industry are all produced within the country. it has also developed its coal resources and built up a large number of new coalfields.

china has built a solid foundation for its economic development by expanding raw materials self-reliantly, opening up new sources of raw materials, and building raw materials producing bases according to plan. while the capitalist world grapples with fuel and raw materials crises and declining production, china's national economy continues to advance at a comparatively high speed and looks forward to all-round growth.

PEOPLE'S COMMUNE

People's Communes Provide Jobs for All Able-bodied Peasants

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Sept. 24, 1975)

there is no unemployment in socialist china. in the rural areas the people's communes provide appropriate jobs for all peasants released by mechanization.

the liuchi commune in the central china province of hupeh where mechanization has developed fairly rapidly is a typical case in this regard. with a total population of 13,200, the commune averages something under one-fifteenth of a hectare of cropland per person. on the other hand, all ploughing, irrigation and drainage, threshing and processing and much of land levelling, ditch digging and cultivation has been mechanized. the total amount of work done annually by machine is roughly equivalent to the labour of some 2,000 people. in spite of this, none of the 5,800 able-bodied men and women in the commune are idle; under the commune's planning arrangements, everyone is working and in high spirits.

the population of this commune on the riparian plains between the yangtze and han rivers has increased 65 percent over the past 26 years, with a comparable growth of the labour force. over the same period, however, local grain yield has gone up from a maximum of 1.5 tons

per hectare to 12 tons, and ginned cotton from 0.15 or 0.225 tons to 1.43 tons, far surpassing the rate of growth of the population and labour force. the afforested area, the number of domestic animals, the scope of side-line production and fish catches have also been multiplied.

the commune's collective economy has grown proportionately to the rise in production and its cash accumulation have increased from 41,000 yuan in 1958, when the commune was first established, to four million at present. the commune members' individual incomes have also been on the increase. the local peasants, who could barely eke out a minimal subsistence in the old days, now have enough to eat and wear, with an annual food grain ration of 275 kilogrammes per person. the commune sells the state 5,000 tons of ginned cotton a year, and is able to steadily improve its educational, medical and welfare facilities.

what has taken place in the liuchi commune illustrates the capacity of the people's communes in china to constantly expand production and improve the people's livelihood. an organization which integrates government administration and economic management, the people's commune is both a basic organ of political power and a collective economic unit. by exercising leadership simultaneously over industry, agriculture, trade, education and militia and combining farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries, it is able to map out a rational and secure, all-round arrangement for the commune members' life and production work.

as liu fu-hsiang, deputy secretary of the commune party committee, put it: "to develop socialist farming and tap the potentials of the land to the full requires a tremendous amount of labour power. and the commune is able to meet this requirement through unified management."

explaining the deployment of labour power in the commune, he points out that the emphasis is placed on farming because china takes agriculture as the foundation in the development of its national economy. while steadily increasing grain and cotton output, the commune also endeavours to diversify its economy by introducing other lines of production. the small workshops run by the commune, which mainly serve agriculture, also help accumulate funds for the extension of farming.

four-fifths of the total labour force of 5,800 here are engaged in farm work. commune cadres explain that more labour power is funneled into farm work because in order to increase average crop yields they must adopt more intensive farming and change the tillage system. while one crop a year was the traditional practice in this area, wheat and cotton are now grown on 560 hectares of dry land and two crops of rice on 120 hectares of paddy fields. an additional crop of wheat or green manure is sometimes planted on one-third of the paddy fields to make it three crops a year. thanks to the introduction of mechanized

ploughing, irrigation and drainage, the commune is now able to invest twice as much man-power as before in such labour-consuming jobs as pruning, cultivation and picking in the cotton fields.

in pre-liberation days, this area was perennially under threat of flood or drought, and it was beyond the resources of the impoverished individual tenant peasants to change this state of affairs. now that land is owned collectively, the commune can divert the man-power saved by mechanization to farmland improvement projects. a construction team of 200 people has been formed to undertake water conservancy projects all the year round. irrigation and drainage ditches totalling 14 kilometres have been dug and large tracts of land levelled since 1970, and the course of a river has been straightened. now all the cropland in the commune has been dressed into neat squares or rectangles, complete with irrigation and drainage facilities, which has contributed in no small measure to the consecutive high yields over the years.

the six production brigades and 73 production teams of this people's commune have each set up scientific research groups employing a total of 500 commune members, cadres and technicians. besides working in the fields, they are engaged in seed breeding, soil improvement and the prevention of pests and plant diseases. last year alone, they provided the commune with 100 tons of better seed strains of wheat and cotton.

with the labour force freed by mechanization, the commune sets up small factories directly serving agricultural production and the people's needs. there are 13 such factories with more than 800 workers which make farm tools and machinery, process cotton, grain and oil, bake bricks and tiles and do tailoring. the annual income of these factories comes to over one million yuan, or 40 percent of the commune's total income. small factory production is more profitable than agriculture. but it is clear that factories can neither exist nor grow without the development of agriculture and the commune spends a large proportion of the income from industry and side-line production on this development.

liu fu-hsiang, deputy secretary of the commune party committee, explained the policy on allocating jobs: "in arranging work, we not only consider the production requirements but also the aptitude of every person so as to let each do what suit him best."

the commune sets able-bodied members to work on the water conservancy projects construction site. women are assigned to manage the cotton fields where the work requires higher skill and less physical strength. in the past, the commune used to get its tree saplings outside the commune. but from 1972, 30 of its experienced members were assigned to set up a tree nursery. now, the nursery can provide annually more than 100,000 young pines and firs to meet the commune's needs.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commune put up three small reservoirs to irrigate farmland and raise fish. more than 20 experienced commune members are in charge of fish-breeding. there is also a commune-run pig farm.

a few years ago, the commune dispatched 600 people to build dikes, reclaim 200 hectares of land from a lake and turn it into a farm.

measures have also been taken to improve the welfare of the commune members. a construction team of more than 100 people has been set up to build houses according to a unified plan. up to now, over 600 families, one fourth of the total number of households in the commune, have moved into new houses whose bricks and tiles were all produced in the commune's own kilns.

the commune has a middle school, and all production brigades have primary schools and kindergartens. 95 percent of the school-age children are in schools. in the last few years, 59 young graduates settling in the countryside from cities were chosen as teachers.

there is a home for the aged in the commune where old people without dependents live happily and in comfort. besides the commune hospital, all the six production brigades have barefoot doctors trained from among the peasants. all commune members enjoy cooperative medical service.

349 members from the commune have been sent to state-run factories to become workers or to take up other jobs.

liu fu-hsiang said: "in our commune nobody is idle, because there is so much to be done."

liuchi commune has 66 tractors, 62 power-driven machines, 68 electric generators, five motor vehicles and 400 machines for harvesting, threshing, processing and irrigating, virtually all bought with its own funds.

before liberation, this area used to suffer from waterlogging or drought nine years out of ten. in autumn, the peasants had to hand over most of their harvests to ruling class and the landlords as taxes or rents. what was left could not sustain the lowest living standard. every winter and spring over half of the 3,000 able-bodied people had to leave their homes to look for work in other places.

speaking of their present work and life, members of liuchi commune say: "our country's socialist system has opened up broad prospects for the development of agriculture. in the old society, we peasants were subjected to political oppression and economic exploitation. we are now masters of the land. our countryside is vast and we have plenty of room to develop our talents to the full."

COOPERATIVE MEDICAL SERVICE

Cooperative Medical Service on Coastal Islands

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 24, 1975)

the cooperative medical service operates very well on the six small islands that combine to form changhai county off the coast of the yellow sea.

changhai county in liaoning province now embraces seven people's communes with 14 production brigades. before liberation, diseases were prevalent in the county and no doctors were available. once an epidemic disease took a toll of more than 20 lives in a small fishing village with only 29 households.

shortly after liberation, a health centre was set up for the 60,000 islanders under the guidance of the communist party and chairman mao. then, during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cooperative medical service came into being in 1970 in line with chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". many barefoot doctors have been trained on the islands since and medical care is now available at brigade as well as commune and county levels.

a cooperative medical centre operates on each of the four islands that belong to the changtzu commune, an advanced unit. these centres provide fishing boats with barefoot doctors. a mechanic aboard boat no. 603 injured his hand while repairing the fishing gear. a barefoot doctor on duty on the boat gave him first-aid treatment on the spot. his wound healed in five days. but for the presence of the barefoot doctors, he would have had to go ashore for treatment.

one fisherman in tachangshan commune was confined to bed with rheumatism. the barefoot doctor sun hsu-cheng treated him with acupuncture and herbal medicines. the patient recovered after two months' treatment and is now back to work again. the incidence of rheumatism, once common and recurrent among the fishermen, has dropped drastically thanks to preventive work done by barefoot doctors.

self-reliance, diligence and thrift are the guiding principles for running the cooperative health centres. apart from buying some necessary western medicines, the medical workers cultivate medicinal herbs themselves and prepare injections, pills and other forms of medicine.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Demonstration of New Cutters Promotes Technical Innovations in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Changchun, Sept. 24, 1975)

demonstration of new metal cutting tools has given a fresh impetus to the mass technical innovation movement in kirin and heilungkiang provinces, northeast china. the cutters were shown in industrial plants by well-known model workers and outstanding technical innovators during tours to disseminate their advanced experience in over 20 prefectures, cities and counties (or banners) of the two provinces.

since the start of the great proletarian revolution, workers in the two provinces have introduced a number of new cutters improved in the cutting angle, the structure and the use of material. tours by the innovators were sponsored jointly by the communist party committees of the two provinces.

five teams headed by famous model workers, including ma heng-chang, su kuang-ming and li kuo-tsai, gave 87 demonstrations of the performance of the new cutters in turning, milling, planing, drilling and grinding operations. simple in structure and easy to make and operate, the cutters ensure good quality in machining. they raise efficiency by a dozen or even scores of times. over 31,000 people in the two provinces and visitors from liaoning, hopei and other provinces and municipalities came to watch the demonstrations and study the new tools.

during the tours, the teams of innovators coupled their demonstrations with lectures and discussions and so promoted the technical innovation drive everywhere. the no. 2 light industry machinery plant in tumen city, kirin province, used to process only 20 graduated worms a month by means of ordinary cutters. operating his improved cutter, veteran model worker sun mao-sung completed one worm in 15 minutes. the speeded up process enabled the plant to fulfil its monthly quota in a single day. workers of the plant drew much inspiration from his success.

stimulated to new effort by the demonstrations, workers in many plants have improved their cutters or created new ones to effect a substantial rise in production efficiency.

the demonstrators repeated the operations for those watching as many times as was necessary, personally taught them how to handle the new tools and told them everything they knew about the advanced techniques. many handed over their tools and the related drawings to the plants they visited.

according to incomplete figures, the touring teams helped plants in various places solve 112 crucial or knotty production problems. thirty-nine key questions were put before them by a dozen plants in the mutanchiang prefecture and the yienpien korean autonomous prefecture in kirin province. they solved 21 of these questions on the spot and suggested improvements of the cutting tools and technical processes in use as possible answers to the 18 others. the teams also helped to change or make many cutters in the plants they were visiting and trained some 400 workers in their use.

THIRD NATIONAL GAMES

Worker-Peasant-Soldier Commentators at China's Third National Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1975)

a new feature at the third national games, which opened on september 12, is the presence at each venue of the many events of worker-peasant-soldier commenting groups. the groups, each made up of three to nine people, study the players and their performance and comment on the ideology, sportsmanship and skills of the competitors and the work of the coaches and referees.

this new system in china's socialist sports competition is deeply appreciated by the sportsmen, physical culture workers and the masses. "these commentators are very sharp in their analysis, constructive and encouraging in their comments. the sportsmen find them of great help in raising the level of their ideology and skills," said lo yi, leader of hopei provincial football team, after a meeting with one of the groups. although the young hopei football team lost to the strong and more experienced kwangtung team 0:2 in competition, yet it fought to the last second with high morale. its spirit of daring to fight received favourable comment from a worker-peasant-soldier commenting group.

representatives of the workers, peasants and soldiers were invited to the shanghai's fifth sports meet held in 1974 and the third sports meet of the chinese people's liberation army held in peking last may. at the discussion meetings that followed, they exchanged experience in developing mass sports activities and commented on the sportsmen's performance in the various events. practice since then has shown that comment on the contests and exchange of experience by worker-peasant-soldier representatives is an effective way to promote mass sports activities, encourage participants to show socialist sportsmanship, bring out the best playing style and improve personal and team performance in a socialist way.

the more than 1,300 men and women in the new commentator groups are of 19 nationalities. they come from all over the country, from factories, rural people's communes, p.l.a. companies, schools, government offices, shops, hospitals and neighbourhoods in the chinese capital and advanced grassroots units noted for their vigorous mass sports activities. all of the commentators are themselves sports enthusiasts in various events. a great number of them are advanced workers, model commune members or outstanding fighters.

the worker-peasant-soldier commenting groups have been making broadcast and leading discussions on the events at meetings attended by coaches, representatives and sports organizers. their comments are directed at encouraging sportsmen to develop their strong points and overcome weaknesses.

one day, for example in a game between the chekiang provincial women's basketball team and the p.l.a. team at the capital iron and steel company, it was clear that the provincial team was no match in technique, stamina and body-height. the provincial team were sure that the match was lost from the start. in the first half the provincial team adopted a passive defence and ended up trailing by 19 points.

during the half-time break, worker commentator fan ho from the capital iron and steel company, had a talk with the coach of the chekiang team. "it seems to me that you are too preoccupied with the idea of winning or losing," he said., "if you could brush that aside, relax and take full advantage of the opponents' drawbacks, your team could turn its fastbreaks and accurate long shots to good account. then you might do a lot better."

immediately the second half began, the chekiang girls swung into bold attack while maintaining an active defence. packing increasingly great power behind their strikes, they threw the opposing team off its stride, put them on the defensive and drove on to a ten-point lead. although in the end, they lost the match by a few points, the daring and initiative they showed against their powerful adversaries stirred the spectators and worker-peasant-soldier commentators and greatly boosted their own morale.

at the "february 7" rolling stock plant on the outskirts of peking, wang yu-chien, a 50-year-old veteran, had this to say about the new commentator groups: "we workers are not only able to watch some of the national games events right here at the plant but are called on to give our opinions. this is something new that has emerged out of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

"i was a basketball fan long before liberation," he went on. "but in the old days, when the overseers kept watch on everything we did, we had neither the right nor the means to take up games, to say nothing of attending sports meets and commenting on them." he pledged to work diligently to add his contribution to the success of the current national games.

Chinese Archers Chalk Up Excellent Results in Exhibition Contest

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1975)

excellent results were registered by chinese archers in an exhibition contest of the third national games which ended at the ti tan (temple of earth) stadium here today after a four-day run.

a women's team made up of sung shu-hsien from liaoning, chalaka from inner mongolia and kuo pei from shanghai totalled 7,258 points in the women's four-event combine double round. their tally was six points better than the record of 7,252 points set by a soviet women's team at the 28th world archery championships held in switzerland last june 26-29.

in the regular archery events of the national games last week, sung shu-hsien, 21, chalaka, 32, and kuo pei, 18, placed one-two-three in the individual four-event combine double round standing, scoring 2,443 points, 2,421 points and 2,412 points respectively.

altogether, seven archers and four teams broke 13 national men's and women's archery records on 22 occasions during the four-day exhibition contest.

the exhibition contest was arranged as part of the national games to provide another opportunity for the archers to demonstrate their skills to workers, peasants and soldiers and learn from their revolutionary spirit.

Starters, Time-Keepers, Judges and Referees at National Games Draw Favorable Comment

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1975)

by their conscientious, impartial and accurate officiating, the starters, time-keepers, judges and referees are making positive contributions to the success of the current third national games of the people's republic of china.

they draw favourable comment from spectators and competitors alike for their selfless work that helps promote friendship and unity among competitors and provide favourable conditions for competitors to achieve better results.

coming from various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and the army, they total 1,100 men and women, and include a dozen nationalities. among them are mongolians, uighurs, tibetans, koreans, chuangs, huis and hans.

some of the games officials are veteran sports promoters while the majority of them are activists who have emerged in the sports-for-mass-participation movement over the past few years. they are recommended by their organizations for their correct outlook and approach to sports, practical experience in sports officiating and knowledge of the events.

they studied revolutionary theory prior to the games and acquired a clearer understanding of the responsibility and significance of their work to china's socialist sports movement.

"our work is not just whistle blowing and flag waving," one of the referees said. "we must help promote socialism in the field of sports by implementing the principle of 'friendship first, competition second.'"

they made meticulous preparations before an event started. braving a scorching sun, the road cycling officials inspected the highway from peking to the suburban ming tombs reservoir on several occasions. they laid road marks and removed obstacles to ensure safety of the cyclists and provide favourable conditions for them to achieve good results.

when games officials learned that loads of sports gear had arrived from all parts of the country, they volunteered to join the unloading workers at the railway station in tackling the urgent job. although it was dusk and they were tired after the day's work, they spent six hours to unload the several dozen tons of gear and duly transported it to the various venues overnight.

they arrived at the venues much earlier than the competitors and spectators to have everything ready for the day's events, and stayed after the events were over to pack things up for the next day.

football and basketball referees ran several thousand metres each morning to develop speed and stamina, so that they could keep pace with the fast exchanges in a keenly contested match.

"that was some exciting match. the referee, in particular, was impartial and sharply accurate, and enabled both teams to show their level best." this was a typical comment among peking's worker-peasant-soldier spectators.

unfair and partisan refereeing has been repudiated in china as a bourgeois trend. referees make impartial and correct decisions, and are encouraged to correct their own mistakes once these mistakes are pointed out to them.

there have been instances in the current games where the referee passed a wrong judgement because of his position in the field and the angle from which he viewed an incident. he corrected his mistake and retracted his earlier decision once the complication was clarified. this manifested a proletarian referee's quality of being open and aboveboard and the spectators applauded his honesty.

after a match, the referee and linesmen invariably summed up experience and solicited opinions from the competitors and the worker-peasant-soldier commentators, so as to improve their work.

one of the football referees at the current games is fang jung-fu, a retired worker from shanghai and a referee for 40 years. making a past-present contrast, he said emotionally: "in the old society, referees were bribed, intimidated, abused and manhandled. frequently, a bribed referee would penalize players of one team unjustifiably so as to give the match to the other team."

he recalled how somebody pointed a pistol at him and ordered him to "fix" a football match in shanghai before liberation. he claimed illness and escaped the catastrophe by not showing up at the kick-off.

"today, the relations between referees and players are like those among comrades-in-arms. we all have the same aspirations -- promote sports and develop the people's physical fitness, and help improve standards of sports," fang jung-fu said.

at the current games, referees and players talked cordially and exchanged experience after a match. a referee would praise a player for giving up a scoring

opportunity rather than making a shot that might hurt an opponent, and other manifestations of good sportsmanship. a player would thank a referee because when he had a spill during the match the referee was the first to help him to his feet.

when a player on the sideline passed drinking water and towels to his teammates in play during a time-out, he gave the same to the officiating referee, umpire or judge in appreciation of his hard work. such camaraderie between the referees and players and between the two competing sides is, in fact, a salient feature of the current games.

among the 1,100 starters, time-keepers, judges and referees at the games, 39 percent are juniors, the youngest being 16. they learned modestly from the veterans. there are a good many women and people of minority nationalities.

in the games athletics, the chief judge in the throwing events is rapal dondrub, a tibetan. formerly a third-generation serf, he said: "the party and chairman mao show loving concern for the minority nationalities. i must work hard to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line in physical culture and sports." he performed his duty satisfactorily.

a gratifying new addition to the contingent of starters, time-keepers, judges and referees at the national games are the taiwan compatriots. li ko-yi, one of the games officials of taiwan province origin, said: "participating in the games makes me doubly nostalgic. when i see the vigorous growth of the socialist motherland and progress everywhere, i am doubly concerned about my compatriots in taiwan. i look forward eagerly to our liberation of taiwan at an early date and a happy reunion of our kith and kin."

what he said embodied the feeling of all taiwan compatriots in their first appearance at the games.

Gymnastics Events Close at Chinese National Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1975)

a 13-year-old peking school girl carried off four titles in the third national games gymnastics competition which ended here this evening.

impressing the panel of judges and spectators with her highly difficult routines performed with smoothness and elegance, liu ya-chun edged out a strong field to clinch the individual all-round, floor exercises, balance beam and uneven bars events.

the 11-day-long gymnastics programme of the current national games drew a total entry of 621 gymnasts from 29 teams including taiwan province. the competitors were bracketed in four groups: men's group a and group b and women's group a and group b.

liu ya-chun's spectacular success highlighted the rise of large numbers of up-and-coming young gymnasts over the past few years. nurtured and educated by the party, these youngsters are full of vigour and courage in evolving new stunts and scaling the heights in gymnastics.

competing in group a, liu ya-chun thrilled the spectators with her backwards somersault followed by two backflips on the beam and her breathtaking twirls around the uneven bars ending in a high-flying back somersault landing, which drew thunderous applause.

interviewed about the secrets behind her excellent results, she said modestly: "i owe my success to the education by the party and the help from my coaches and team-mates."

liu ya-chun set very strict standards for herself in training, and she was aware of her weakness particularly in the mastery of dance movements. but, by dint of assiduous and rigorous training, she was rated at the national games as one of those competitors outstanding for the gracefulness of their movements.

among other excellent young competitors in these events were the girls from hunan province who average 14 years of age. determined, tenacious, united and encouraging one another in the course of competition, they showed top form in the optional exercises to win first place in the women's all-round team event in group a.

a boys' team from kwangtung province, the oldest being 15 and the youngest just 11, came first in the team event of group b. thanks to their rigorous training in which they set very strict demands on

themselves, the boys were able to complete the compulsory exercises with immaculate precision and smoothness.

observers at the national games agreed that the rapid maturing of large numbers of promising young gymnasts augur well for the future of this sport in china.

they also drew attention to the variety of novel and highly difficult routines evolved and executed by the young gymnasts. these included the forward one-and-a-half somersault followed by a forward tumble in the men's floor exercise and the double backwards somersault plus a full twist of the body in the dismount from the rings, which were never seen in previous gymnastics contests in china. double backwards tuck somersaults in floor exercises, which were confined to male gymnasts before, were now successfully performed by women's gymnasts at the current games.

a new feature of the women's floor exercises was the assimilation of national dance movements and the illustration of traditional style music, which are favoured by the worker-peasant-soldier masses. patikuli from sinkiang and han pao-chen from hunan delighted the spectators with their graceful exercises which contained movements of minority dances in sinkiang noted for their vitality and sense of rhythm.

the gymnastics contests were keynoted by a warm atmosphere of unity and mutual help between veterans and new-comers.

tsai huan-tsung from fukien, chiang shao-yi from yunnan and many other nationally-known veterans, while training very hard themselves, went out of their way to help the young competitors and thereby contribute their share to the development of this sport in china. with their polished performances in both the compulsory and optional exercises, tsai huan-tsung won first place in the men's all-round and two individual events, group a, and chiang shao-yi came second in the women's all-round and three individual events, group a.

during the gymnastics contests, the competitors took time out of their packed programme to give exhibitions in industrial and mining enterprises, army camps, schools and other grassroots units where they were accorded a rousing welcome by the local sports enthusiasts and other people.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BULGARIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Bulgaria Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Sofia, Sept. 23, 1975)

meng yueh, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china, today presented his credentials to todor zhivkov, chairman of the state council of the people's republic of bulgaria.

present on the occasion were mincho minchev, secretary of the state council, and andon traikov, first vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other bulgarian officials.

all the diplomats of the chinese embassy were also present.

todor zhivkov had a talk with meng yueh.

the new chinese ambassador arrived here on september 15. he was received by andon traikov on the 19th.

New Chinese Ambassador to Bulgaria Lays Wreaths at Dimitrov's Tomb

(NCNA-English Sofia, Sept. 24, 1975)

meng yueh, new chinese ambassador to bulgaria, this afternoon laid wreaths at the tomb of georgi mikhailovich dimitrov, the great leader of the bulgarian people, and paid respects to him.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Fishery Delegation Ends Visit to Canada

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Sept. 23, 1975)

the chinese fishery delegation with hsiao feng as leader and yang tso-sheng as deputy leader left vancouver for home today after its visit to canada.

the delegation arrived in canada on september 5 and had toured ottawa, halifax, toronto, winnipeg, calgary, vancouver and other cities where they visited fish-processing plants and research institutions and exchanged opinions and experience with canadian fishery officials.

canadian minister of state for fisheries romeo leblanc and chinese ambassador to canada chang wen-chin gave a dinner and a reception respectively in honour of the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Prime Minister Receives New Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Sept. 23, 1975)

finnish prime minister keijo liinamaa yesterday received chang tsan-ming, the new chinese ambassador to finland, and had a friendly conversation with him.

present on the occasion was olli auero, vice-chief of protocol of the finnish foreign ministry.

CHINA AND GREECE

New Chinese Ambassador to Greece Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Athens, Sept. 23, 1975)

ho yang, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the hellenic republic, presented his credentials to greek president constantine tsatsos at the presidential palace here today.

after the presentation, president tsatsos had a friendly talk with ambassador ho yang.

present on the occasion were constantin a. stavropoulos, undersecretary of foreign affairs, vassiliadis, secretary general to the presidency, and vassilicos, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

the new chinese ambassador arrived here on september 1.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Peking Banquet Honors Iraqi Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1975)

lu ying, leading member of the "people's daily", gave a banquet here this evening on behalf of peking press circles to welcome waliad al-janabi, deputy director-general of the iraqi news agency; abudeia rahaim al-shariefye, theoretical study editor of the "republic"; and zaid al-hally, editor of the "revolution".

present on the occasion were peng ti, leading member of the hsinhua news agency; chiang cheng-tsung, deputy division chief under the foreign ministry's information department; and others.

among the guests were falih a.r. al-samarrai, iraqi ambassador to china, and salih a. salih, first secretary of the iraqi embassy here.

the iraqi friends arrived here by air this morning at the invitation of peking press circles.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Molecular Crystal Study Group Leaves Japan for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 23, 1975)

the chinese molecular crystal study group led by chien jen-yuan left here for home today after concluding a friendly visit to japan.

present at the airport to see the group off were japanese friends norio shirato, saburo tamura and others.

li lien-ching, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

the group arrived here on september 5 at the invitation of the japan-china cultural exchange association and the organization committee of the 7th molecular crystal forum.

a welcoming party was given to the group on september 12 by the japan-china cultural exchange association.

from september 8 to 12, the chinese group attended the 7th international molecular crystal meeting and exchanged opinion with scholars from various countries.

during their stay in japan, the chinese visited universities and research institutes in tokyo, kyoto and osaka, where they had a number of discussions with japanese professors and scholars.

Japanese Kyushu Youth Ship Goodwill Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(CNAN-English Shanghai, Sept. 24, 1975)

the japanese kyushu youth ship goodwill delegation led by issei sawada, governor of kumamoto prefecture, concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home on board the "japan maru" this evening.

the japanese friends were given a warm send-off at the dock by yang hsiao-ping, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the municipal trade union council, the municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league, the municipal women's federation and the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign

countries and other organizations concerned, as well as several hundred singing and dancing young people.

the delegation arrived in shanghai on september 22 after visiting peking and tientsin. in the afternoon feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with delegation leader issei sawada, deputy leaders, secretary-general, advisors to the delegation and representatives of japanese youth. in the evening, all members of the delegation were honoured at a reception hosted by the municipal revolutionary committee. vice-chairman feng kuo-chu and delegation leader issei sawada proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people and youth of china and japan.

during their stay here, the japanese friends visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, rural people's communes, schools, children's palaces, workers' housing estates, hospitals and factories and called at workers' and peasants' homes. their extensive friendly contacts with the local people contributed to mutual understanding and friendship. the young friends from kyushu also joined their counterparts here in planting cypress trees as a symbol of the lasting friendship between the people of china and japan.

this afternoon, the japanese friends got together with young people from various walks of life here at a discussion at which they exchanged ideas and described their everyday life. the young chinese and japanese pledged closer cooperation in their common struggle to advance along the road of china-japan friendship opened by the older generation and work for concluding the projected china-japan treaty of peace and friendship at a sooner date so as to realize the goal of the two peoples to live in amity from generation to generation.

despite a rain, the delegation paid homage to the tomb of lu hsun and laid a wreath there and visited the lu hsun memorial hall to show their esteem for the late chinese writer.

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Japanese Foreign Minister and Other Counterparts at United Nations

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 24, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today met separately with the foreign ministers of denmark, italy, burundi and japan.

he saw danish foreign minister k.b. andersen, italian foreign minister mariano rumor and burundian foreign minister gilles bimazubute in the morning, and japanese foreign minister kiichi miyazawa in the afternoon.

the chinese foreign minister is here leading the chinese delegation to the 30th session of the u.n. general assembly.

after his meeting with kiichi miyazawa, he attended a dinner given by the latter. present also were huang hua, vice-chairman, chang han-chih, alternate representative, and other members of the chinese delegation. those present on the japanese side include shizuo saito, japanese permanent representative to the united nations.

Peking Arts Troupe Visits Wakayama and Nara, Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 25, 1975)

the peking arts troupe visited wakayama and nara from september 22 to 25 and was warmly welcomed by the people of the two cities.

on the evening of september 22, the chinese troupe gave a performance to an audience of 1,600 in wakayama city. in addition to items of revolutionary chinese arts, the troupe also performed the japanese "fishermen's dance" and japanese folk songs including "coal mine melody". at the end of the performance, syozo ujita, mayor of wakayama city, and tetsuo nakazawa, vice-governor of wakayama prefecture, went up the stage to congratulate the chinese artists on their successful performance.

at noon the same day, some members of the chinese troupe attended a banquet given by the wakayama executive committee to welcome the chinese troupe.

during its stay in wakayama, members of the chinese troupe had cordial conversations with japanese national

music instrumentalists and music enthusiasts. the artists of the two countries expressed the wish to learn from each other and increase cultural exchanges between the two countries.

the troupe arrived in nara city on september 23 for a friendly tour. in the evening, a cocktail party was given in honour of the chinese guests. present at the party were governor ryozo okuda of nara prefecture, prefectural assembly chairman eizo nishiguchi, mayor chuzaburo kagita of nara city, municipal assembly chairman moichi kobayashi and local public figures.

yesterday afternoon, some members of the troupe visited nagaokakyo city at the invitation of its mayor toshiohatta.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Exhibition Group Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 23, 1975)

an exhibition group of the people's republic of china led by li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, arrived here today by train.

present at the railway station to welcome them were li tae baek, vice-chairman of the korean committee for the promotion of international trade, and other leading members of the korean departments concerned.

li ying-kuei, commercial counsellor of chinese embassy here, and li chang-wen, deputy leader of the group who had come earlier, were also present.

Comrade Kim Il Sung Receives Chinese Communist Party Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 24, 1975)

comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, received this morning the delegation of the communist party of china with chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, as leader, and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, as deputy leader.

other members of the c.p.c. delegation were: yang chun-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and secretary of the liaoning provincial committee of the c.p.c.; li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea, and mao pao-chung and tien shu-chien, deputy section chiefs of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

present on the occasion were yang hyong sop, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and secretary of the party central committee; colonel general li yong mu, member of the political committee of the party central committee and director of the general political bureau of the korean people's army; and kim yong nam, alternate member of the political committee, secretary, and director of the international department, of the party central committee.

comrade chang chun-chiao conveyed to comrade kim il sung regards from chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai. comrade kim il sung expressed thanks and asked comrade chang chun-chiao to convey his regards to chairman mao and premier chou.

comrade kim il sung had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the members of the c.p.c. delegation.

before the reception, comrade kim il sung posed for a photo together with the members of the c.p.c. delegation.

after the reception, comrade kim il sung gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese guests. present on the occasion were yang hyong sop, li yong mu, kim yong nam, kim yong sun, deputy director of a department of the party central committee, and li jong mok, vice-minister for foreign affairs.

Comrade Kim Il Sung Meets with Chang Chun-chiao

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 25, 1975)

comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, this afternoon met with chang chun-chiao, leader of the visiting delegation of the communist party of china and member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee.

comrade kim il sung and comrade chang chun-chiao had a conversation in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Communist Party Delegation Visits Korea-China Friendship Cooperative Farm

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 25, 1975)

the delegation of the communist party of china with chang chun-chiao as leader and keng piao as deputy leader visited the korea-china friendship cooperative farm in taekam this morning. they were warmly welcomed by cadres and members of the farm.

the delegation was accompanied by korean party and government leaders yang hyong sop and kim yong nam, and kim yong sun, deputy director of a department under the central committee of the workers' party of korea.

the chinese guests were met at the farm by kang hyon su, chief secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea, kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association, wang gyong hak, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee as well as leading cadres of sunan district of pyongyang city and cadres of the farm.

the delegation visited paddy fields, a farm tool yard and a kindergarten, and watched performances staged by the art group of the farm.

chang chun-chiao, leader of the delegation, praised the farm's attainments in production and its contribution to sino-korean friendship. he wished the farm new successes.

in the name of the delegation, comrade chang chun-chiao presented to the farm a colour photo showing chairman mao tsetung cordially shaking hands with president kim il sung. the managerial committee of the farm offered fruit to the delegation.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chuang Tse-tung Fetes Kuwaiti Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1975)

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, gave a dinner this evening to welcome ahmad al-sadoun, president of the kuwaiti national football association, for his friendly visit to china.

present were leading members of organizations concerned fu chiu-tao, lu chin-tung, chao hsi-wu, cheng yuan-hsing and others.

m.a.a. abuelhassan, kuwaiti ambassador to china, and his wife were present.

the dinner was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people and sports circles of china and kuwait. the guests and hosts expressed the wish that the sports exchanges of the two countries would develop daily.

the kuwaiti guest arrived in peking today.

NPC Vice Chairman Tan Chen-lin Meets Kuwaiti National Football Association President

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1975)

tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with president of the kuwaiti national football association ahmad al-sadoun and his party.

kuwaiti ambassador to china m.a.a. abuelhassan and his wife were present on the occasion.

present were chuang tse-tung, chinese minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, and others.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung Meets New Swiss Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung this afternoon met heinz markus langenbacher, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the swiss confederation to the people's republic of china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

heinz markus langenbacher arrived in peking by air on september 22.

Chinese Trade Delegation Leaves Switzerland for Home

(NCNA-English Geneva, Sept. 24, 1975)

a delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade headed by wang yao-ting left zurich for home today at the conclusion of a friendly visit to switzerland.

the chinese delegation arrived here on september 11 at the invitation of the swiss office of commercial expansion (osec).

during its stay in the country, the chinese delegation visited a number of factories and had a wide exchange of views on expanding economic and trade relations between the two countries with representatives of the swiss federal government, the osec and the union of commerce and industry.

wang yao-ting presided over the opening ceremony of the chinese pavalion at the 56th swiss national exhibition in lausanne.

dinner parties were giver in honour of the chinese delegation by the federal department of public economy, the government of the canton de bale-ville, the osec and the union of commerce and industry.

wang chien-pang, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy, gave a reception on september 19 on the occasion of the visit of the delegation.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Foreign Minister Fetes Indochinese, Korean Delegates to UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 23, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua gave a dinner here this evening to indochinese and korean delegates to the united nations.

the dinner was given in his name as chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 30th session of the u.n. general assembly.

the guests of honour were foreign minister sarin chhak, chairman of the delegation of the royal government of national union of cambodia; kwon min jun, permanent observer, and li yun gyom, deputy observer, of the democratic people's republic of korea to the united nations; nguyen van luu, permanent observer of the democratic republic of viet nam; dinh ba thi, permanent observer of the republic of south viet nam; and vithaya sourinho, charge d'affaires ad interim of the permanent laotian delegation to the united nations.

present at the dinner were also huang hua, vice-chairman, lai ya-li and pi chi-lung, representatives, and other members of the chinese delegation.

the dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Comrade Mao Tsetung Meets Vietnam Party and Government Delegation Led by Comrade Le Duan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1975)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, met this afternoon with the viet nam party and government delegation with comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, as its leader and comrade le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, as its deputy leader.

present at the meeting were the members of the viet nam party and government delegation: ly ban, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n. government; nguyen trong vinh, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; nguyen co thach, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the d.r.v.n. government; and nguyen van kha, vice-chairman of the economic and planning committee of the v.n.w.p. central committee.

when comrade le duan arrived at the meeting hall, comrade mao tsetung had a warm handshake and embrace with him and extended a hearty welcome to him coming at the head of the party and government delegation on its visit to china. after shaking hands with all the distinguished vietnamese guests, comrade mao tsetung had a cordial conversation with comrades le duan and le thanh nghi in an atmosphere full of friendly sentiments. after the conversation, chairman mao saw the guests to the door of the meeting hall.

present on the occasion were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung and deputy department directors liang feng and tang wen-sheng.

Comrades Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien Continue Talks with Comrades Le Duan, Le Thanh Nghi

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 24, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, continued talks this morning with le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Tientsin

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1975)

the viet nam party and government delegation with le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, as its leader and le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, as its deputy leader left here by special train this morning for a visit to tientsin in the company of yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the railway station by teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier, wang tung-hsing, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, ulanfu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, and several thousand people of the chinese capital.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at peking railway station which flew the national flags of china and viet nam. the national anthems of the democratic republic of viet nam and china were played. comrade le duan and comrade le thanh nghi, in the company of chinese party and state leaders, reviewed an honour-guard made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when comrade le duan and the other vietnamese comrades waved to bid farewell to the well-wishers, youngsters and children sang and danced

to gay music while other people waved flowers and colourful streamers, extending friendly, fraternal sentiments for the heroic vietnamese people. armed militia in the capital saluted the distinguished guests.

accompanying the guests on their visit to tientsin were also han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and department directors shen ping and chu chuan-hsien of the foreign ministry.

nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, left peking for tientsin on board the same train.

seeing the vietnamese comrades-in-arms off at the railway station were also:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee chen tzu-sheng and li chu-kuei; and

leading members of the departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee and the state council, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li chiang, wang hai-jung, yang cheng-wu, chang tsung-hsun, hsu li-ching, fu chuan-tso, lu jen-tsan, hang tsung-cheng, su chieh, liang chang-wu, chen wei-chi, yu mei, li hsiu-chen, liu tsun-hsin, mu ching, tung lin, huang tso-chen and wang ping-nan.

present were vu ngoc ho, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, diplomatic officials of the embassies of the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam here and other vietnamese friends in peking.

on hand were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Agreement between Chinese and Vietnamese Governments on Interest-Free Loan and Protocol on Supply of General Goods Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1975)

an agreement between the governments of the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of viet nam on an interest-free loan to viet nam by china and a protocol on the supply of general goods by china to viet nam in 1976 were signed here this morning.

attending the signing ceremony were le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee.

the agreement was signed on behalf of their respective governments by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, and le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

the protocol was signed on behalf of their respective governments by li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and ly pan, vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n. government.

present at the signing ceremony were also:

han nien-lung, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and

nguyen trong vinh, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, nguyen co thach, vice-minister of foreign affairs, nguyen van kha, vice-chairman of the economic and planning committee of the v.n.w.p. central committee.

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation Visits Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Sept. 25, 1975)

the viet nam party and government delegation with le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, as its leader and le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the government, as its deputy leader, arrived in tientsin from peking by special train this morning in the company of yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china.

warmly welcoming the vietnamese comrades-in-arms at the railway station were hsieh hsueh-kung, first secretary of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee and chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee; wu tai, second secretary of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee and first vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee; wang yi, secretary of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the tientsin garrison of the chinese people's liberation army; hsu hsin, secretary of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee and vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee; and sun ching-wen, standing committee member of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee and vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, as well as more than 2,000 local people.

the city was pervaded with a warm atmosphere of fraternity and friendship between the chinese and vietnamese people today. tientsin railway station flew the national flags of china and viet nam and displayed huge streamers of welcome. when le duan, le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades alighted from the train, hsieh hsueh-kung, wu tai and other comrades walked up and warmly shook hands with the guests. welcomers gathered on the platform and plaza waved bouquets and colourful ribbons and youngsters waving red silk ribbons and colourful kerchieves danced and sang to give a warm welcome to the distinguished vietnamese guests.

in the evening, the viet nam party and government delegation with comrade le duan as its leader and comrade le thanh nghi as its deputy leader was honoured at a banquet hosted by the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee and the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee.

yao wen-yuan, hsieh hsueh-kung, wu tai, wang yi and other comrades attended the banquet.

in his toast, comrade hsieh hsueh-kung said: like the people throughout the country, we in tientsin rejoice at the great victory won by the heroic vietnamese people in their war of national liberation. he added: there is a long-standing traditional friendship between the chinese and vietnamese people. we will, as always, contribute our share to the enhancement of this fraternal friendship.

comrade le thanh nghi in his toast praised the tientsin people for their achievements in socialist revolution and construction. he said: since arriving in china, the viet nam party and government delegation has been living in an atmosphere of friendship. he wished that the great friendship between the two parties and two people of viet nam and china would be constantly consolidated and developed.

this afternoon, le duan, le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited the tientsin wooden structure factory in the company of yao wen-yuan, hsieh hsueh-kung and other comrades. the guests were given a warm welcome by leading members and workers of the factory.

also accompanying the delegation on its visit to tientsin were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, and shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

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CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

"Carrying Out the Wish of Heaven" Is Sung Chiang's Capitulationist Program

by

the mass criticism unit of the Department of Chinese, Kwangsi University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 19, 1975)

After the death of Ch'ao Kai, Sung Chiang usurped the leadership of the insurgent peasant army at Liangshan. The moment he became No. 1, he immediately ordered the change of Ch'ao Kai's "Chung-i Hall" /Chamber of Assembly for Justice/ to "Chung-i Hall" /Hall of Loyalty and Justice/ and cast forth the reactionary program of "carrying out the wish of Heaven," thus perverting the revolutionary line of the insurgent peasant army of Liangshan. These were the important steps taken by Sung Chiang to push the capitulationist line. From then on, this white flag of surrender to the Sung Dynasty of the Chao family bearing the words "carrying out the wish of Heaven" began to flutter over the summit of Liangshan.

Actually what kind of trash is this "carrying out the wish of Heaven"? Viewed from the words, there can be any number of interpretations. In Chinese history, there have been cases of the flagsign of "Heaven" being used in peasant uprisings, but this is for changing the "heaven" of the landlords into the "heaven" of the peasants. However, what is the meaning of "carrying out the wish of Heaven" advertised by Sung Chiang? If we carefully study the deeds of Sung Chiang in the Water Margin, we shall be able to obtain a very clear picture.

Not long after Sung Chiang came to Liangshan, the author intentionally puzzled people by arranging the episode of "the goddess giving him three volumes of divine books." When Sung Chiang took refuge in the Temple of the Mystical Goddess, the Mystical Goddess of Paradise said, "I

have given you three volumes of 'Divine Books' and you shall carry out the wish of Heaven: In all affairs be honest and upright. In official affairs support the emperor and tranquilize the people. When affairs are wrong rectify them. Don't forget this and don't disclose the source of it to anyone." This "mystical precept" explains very clearly the meaning embodied in "carrying out the wish of Heaven." After the 108 leaders were all assembled at Liangshanpo, the trick of "a tablet with Heaven's Command is found in the Hall of Loyalty and Justice" was again staged. Digging down about three feet below the ground, they found a stone tablet engraved with "divine characters." On one side were the words "Carrying out the Wish of Heaven" and on the other side "Loyalty and Justice Achieved." There were also the names of 108 persons. Afterward, "carrying out the wish of Heaven" became Sung Chiang's murderous sword for pushing capitulationism, and anyone who did not "carry out the wish of Heaven" would be going against the decree of Heaven and had to be dealt with according to martial law. It can be said that "carrying out the wish of Heaven" is the outline of Water Margin as well as the binding principle of Sung Chiang's conduct and action.

The principle of "carrying out the wish of Heaven" advanced by Sung Chiang has a clearcut class content. Based on the Confucian teachings on "oneness of Heaven and man" and "divine right of kings," he regards the emperor as the representative of the will of Heaven. Therefore what he calls "Heaven" here actually refers to the Sung emperor of the Chao family. Sung Chiang describes Chao Chieh as "King of Heaven" and his ministers "emissaries of Heaven." Anyone who rises in rebellion against the Sung Dynasty is guilty of "the heinous crime" of "going against the ways of Heaven." This clearly shows that "Heaven" in the eyes of Sung Chiang stands for the emperor, the chieftain of the landlord class. The core of what he call "wish" stands for "loyalty and justice." He uses loyalty, filial piety, benevolence and righteousness and other reactionary teachings of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to rectify what he calls evil -- peasant uprisings for disintegrating and resisting the landlord class -- and return to what he calls virtue -- turn people into loyal vassals of the landlord class to support the kingdom of the Sung Dynasty and pacify the rebellious people. It can be seen that what Sung Chiang calls "carrying out the wish of Heaven" means loyalty to the emperor, betrayal of the revolution, suppression of the people, and rendering services and risking one's life in support of the reactionary feudal rule.

Let us cite here a confession drawn from a passage of Water Margin for evidence: Yen Ch'ing, at Sung Chiang's instruction, bribed his way into the house of Li Shih-shih. On his knees he confessed to Emperor Weitsung of Sung: "Sung Chiang and his men display 'carrying out the wish of Heaven' in bold characters on their banner, use the name of 'Loyalty and Justice' for their hall, dare not attack and capture the seat of a prefecture and refuse to molest the law-abiding people. They kill only corrupt officials and those who are calumnious and obsequious. They only hope for an early offer of amnesty and enlistment and are willing to do their parts for the country." Look, isn't this confession the most wonderful footnote to this capitulationist line of "carrying out the wish of Heaven"?! All of Sung Chiang's acts of capitulation and betrayal are for honoring these counter-revolutionary promises.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Water Margin is against corrupt officials only, but not against the emperor. It excludes Ch'ao Kai from the 108 people. Sung Chiang pushes capitulationism, practices revisionism, changes Ch'ao's Chü-i to Chung-i Hall, and accepts the offer of amnesty and enlistment. Sung Chiang's struggle against Kao Ch'iu is a struggle waged by one faction against another within the landlord class. As soon as he surrenders, Sung Chiang goes to fight Fang La." This instruction of Chairman Mao's has profoundly exposed the essence of the Water Margin in publicizing the capitulationist line and pointed out the true features of Sung Chiang in practicing revisionism and capitulationism. By "carrying out the wish of Heaven" Sung Chiang has carried out hush-hush activities in opposing corrupt officials only but not the emperor, capitulating to the emperor in the end and going to fight Fang La.

After usurping leadership in the peasant insurgent army at Liangshan, the first thing Sung Chiang did was to lead the peasant uprising astray onto the revisionist road of "against corrupt officials only, but not against the emperor." Whether to overturn or mend the "Heaven" of the landlord class, whether to point the spearhead at the dictatorship of the landlord class represented by the emperor or only at corrupt officials without daring to touch the system of feudal rule and overthrowing the political power of the landlord class -- this is the touchstone for discerning whether the line of peasant uprisings is correct or not. Sung Chiang used the threat of beheading to negate completely the peasant revolutionary line of "carrying the war to the Eastern Capital to seize the throne from that bird." Moreover, he shamelessly advertised that "the reigning emperor is extremely holy and wise, but has been befuddled by crafty ministers." Therefore, he wanted to oppose only these few crafty ministers. Opposing the crafty ministers meant "carrying out the wish of Heaven" or opposing those "evil men who have mismanaged state affairs" and made the Sung Dynasty corrupt for the purpose of enabling Sung Chiang to achieve his innermost desire of "seeing the light of day again," pledging his loyalty to the emperor and consolidating the reactionary feudal rule.

The struggle between Sung Chiang and Kao Ch'iu is only the struggle between a big dog and a small dog, or between a well-fed dog and a hungry dog. They both are watch dogs of the royal family, and the bone of contention between them is only a contest to see who is actually better at "carrying out the wish of Heaven" and serving the emperor loyally, and hence, gaining political capital for obtaining high position and rich emolument within the feudal ruling class. Sung Chiang has wormed his way into the peasant insurgant ranks and used the factional struggle within the landlord class to take the place of class struggle between the peasants and the landlords, thus changing the general orientation of the peasant revolution, and incorporating the peasant uprising into the orbit of "loyally serving the state" of the landlord class, for the purpose of making people serve the emperor with a heart that is loyal and true and better uphold the political power of reactionary feudal rule.

People who practice revisionism are invariably capitulationists. Sung Chiang publicized "carrying out the wish of Heaven" with fanfare for

the purpose of creating counter-revolutionary public opinion for him to go all out in pushing his capitulationist line and winning an offer of amnesty and enlistment. He doggedly wanted to lead the insurgent army at Liangshan onto the evil road of accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment and capitulating to the Sung Dynasty of the Chao family. In his own words, "I hope that the emperor will satisfy us by issuing at an early date an imperial edict granting us amnesty." His evil heart could never forget for a single moment the offer of amnesty and enlistment, and whenever he met influential officials from the imperial court, he would kowtow and bare his heart to them in the hope that they would "make this known to the emperor." There was no end to his obsequiousness, and he declared over and over again, "We have no alternative but to gather in woods or mountains and take temporary refuge at this body of water called Liangshanpo so that we could wait for an offer of amnesty and enlistment from the imperial court so as to enable us to serve the country." Are not these slavish features of Sung Chiang and Wu Hsün exactly the same? Is there the slightest difference between his features as a renegade and those of other capitulationists? When Sung Chiang finally achieved his counter-revolutionary goal and accepted the offer of amnesty and enlistment, he "carried out the wish of Heaven," fulfilled the counter-revolutionary mission which both T'ung Kuan and Kao Ch'iu could not accomplish by means of armed suppression, eliminated the great threat to the Sung Dynasty, and turned the peasant insurgent army at Liangshan into an army for "defending the state" of the Sung Dynasty of the Chao family.

The moment Sung Chiang capitulated, he immediately changed his flagsign from "carrying out the wish of Heaven" into "obeying the mandate of Heaven" and "defending the country." These two flagsigns were both for the same "Heaven" and for giving loyal support to the Sung Dynasty of the Chao family. However, one was the program of Sung Chiang's capitulationist line when he was not in power while the other was the reactionary banner he used at court. There is an essential difference between "carrying out the wish of Heaven" and not "carrying out the wish of Heaven." Sung Chiang fought battles against Fang La and the peasants' insurgent armies not "carrying out the wish of Heaven," thus further exposing his reactionary motive in flaunting this flagsign of "carrying out the wish of Heaven," ultimately tearing to pieces all mantles for deceiving people and thoroughly baring the counter-revolutionary essence of this capitulationist line for "carrying out the wish of Heaven."

The peasant revolution at Liangshan failed because Sung Chiang, this representative of the landlord class, had wormed his way into it, usurped leadership, changed the political line and pushed this capitulationist program of "carrying out the wish of Heaven." The powerful peasant insurgent army at Liangshan had not been crushed by the many reactionary armed suppressions launched by the imperial court but on the contrary had grown stronger in each battle. However, it was sacrificed at the hands of this vermin Sung Chiang. Mr. Lu Hsün profoundly pointed out, "There are few instances of a revolution being rolled back by its leaders, and in most cases the revolution is ended with the infiltration of opportunists. This also meant that its inside had been eaten through by worms. ....The same holds true for any ideological revolution." Herein lies the serious danger of revisionism. This lesson deserves to be forever borne in mind.

We must draw lessons from the Water Margin, this teaching material by negative example, sum up historical experience, learn to distinguish between the correct line and the incorrect line in the complex struggle, recognize what capitulationists are and carry the struggle in the realm of the superstructure through which the proletariat triumphs over the bourgeoisie and Marxism triumphs over revisionism through to the end.

* * *

Sum Up Historical Experience and Criticize Capitulationism

- excerpts from a forum for the criticism and discussion of Water Margin held by the cadres and commune members of some of the production brigades at Liangshan county, Shantung Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 19, 1975)

The Water Margin is a teaching material by negative example publicizing the capitulationist line. For the sake of summing up historical experience, knowing clearly the essence of the struggle between the two lines at Liangshan and criticizing revisionism, the CCP Liangshan County Committee has recently convened a forum for the cadres and commune members of some of the production brigades to criticize and discuss the Water Margin. Following are excerpts from this forum.

- The Editor

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Peasant Uprisings and Peasant Wars Are Strong Motive Forces That Push History Forward

Ma Hsin-pei (secretary of the Party branch of Houchi production brigade, Ch'engkuan commune and an educated youth sent back to the countryside):

The great leader Chairman Mao has taught us, "The scale of peasant uprisings and peasant wars in Chinese history has no parallel anywhere else. The class struggles of the peasants, the peasant uprisings and peasant wars constituted the real motive force of historical development in Chinese feudal society." For thousands of years, the history of Chinese feudal society has been a history of the resistance of the peasantry against the oppression and exploitation of the feudal landlord class as well as the history of the constant progress of society through the revolutionary struggle of the peasantry. The several hundred peasant uprisings of all sizes ranging from the uprisings of Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang at the end of Ch'in Dynasty to Hung Hsiu-ch'üan of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo are all marked by glorious exploits of unyielding and uncompromising heroic struggle. It was precisely these peasant uprisings and peasant wars that had dealt serious blows to the feudal rule at that time, brought about the development of productive force in society and pushed history forward.

However, taking the reactionary stand of the feudal landlord class, the author of Water Margin maliciously slanders and distorts the struggle of the peasant revolution, tries his utmost to embellish and extol the renegades, advocates the capitulationist line and has thus completely obliterated the great historical role played by the revolutionary struggle of the peasants in pushing forward social development. The peasant uprising in Water Margin is against corrupt officials only, but not against the emperor. It excludes the leader of the peasant uprising Ch'ao Kai from the 108 people but eulogizes the renegade Sung Chiang as a "hero." We must make full use of Water Margin,

this teaching material by negative example, to criticize thoroughly the capitulationist line it publicizes, and sum up historical experience. We must learn to distinguish between the correct line and the incorrect line and between revolutionaries and capitulationists in the complex struggle, and carry the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

Ma K'o-hsiang (military company commander of the Houchi production brigade):

In the long feudal society, due to the practice of oppression and exploitation by the reactionary ruling classes, the broad masses of peasants at Liangshan constantly suffered from hunger and cold. In addition to that, the waterlogged low-lying land was constantly threatened by flood, and consequently a proverb was circulated among the people that "Tungp'ingchou has no harvest nine years out of ten." Dogged by bad luck the people of Liangshan showed indomitable courage throughout the whole feudal society. They pressed on resolutely and waged a determined struggle against the feudal landlord class. Taking advantage of the rugged terrains and crisscrossing marshes and shoals, the peasants used this place as the historical stage of class struggle and performed many revolutionary dramas of awe-inspiring military might and heroism. Taking the period of Northern Sung Dynasty for example, the Yellow River twice breached its banks and wrought serious havoc. Emperor Weitsung also marked off Liangshanpo as a "private reserve" and even the fishermen going to the lake to fish and people gathering lotus seed had to pay levies, and there could be no reduction in levies even in times of famine. Under such ruthless oppression, the poor peasants rose up many times in arms and fought heroically, thus dealing telling blows to the tyrannical rule of the Northern Sung Dynasty. History showed that the broad masses of working people at Liangshan were heroic people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. However, in order to publicize and extol the capitulation line and disintegrate the peasant revolution, the author of Water Margin tries his utmost to distort the history of the peasant war by vilifying the peasant insurgents and smearing the people of Liangshan. We must use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to make a thorough criticism of Water Margin, reverse once again the history that has been reversed by the Water Margin and restore history to its true look.

Draw a Clear Line of Demarcation in the Principles of the Struggle Between the Two Classes and the Two Lines in Peasant Uprisings

Shang Yü-ch'iu (secretary of the Party branch of Shihmiao production brigade, Yinshan commune):

When studying and appraising peasant uprisings, we must employ the method of class analysis. In the feudal society, the emperor is the supreme ruler, the general representative of the feudal landlord class, the chief backstage boss of all the feudal officials, the principle leader in the oppression and exploitation of the working people and the arch enemy of the peasant insurgents. This is why the ultimate goal of peasant uprisings has been to overthrow the emperor. However, the Water Margin is against corrupt officials only, but not against the emperor. In the novel, Sung Chiang

keeps repeating, "The reigning emperor is extremely holy and wise" and "I only hope for an early offer of amnesty and enlistment." This is an out-and-out capitulationist line.

The struggle between Sung Chiang and Kao Ch'iu is a struggle waged by one faction against another within the landlord class and a dogfight between "those not in power" and "those in power." Sung Chiang and a handlful of landlord elements hold that because corrupt officials are in power they could "neither achieve success nor acquire fame." Therefore, they have to make use of the peasant uprising forces to oppose the corrupt officials, but they also absolutely forbid opposition to the emperor and repeatedly express their desire to "work for the state." Whosoever wants to go against the emperor would be admonished if the case is not serious but would be beheaded if the case is serious.

However, when there are people for capitulation there will also be people who oppose capitulation, and when there are people for accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment there will also be people who oppose the offer of amnesty and enlistment. Li K'uei, Wu Yung and the three Juan brothers are against Sung Chiang's capitulationist line. Li K'uei has on three occasions called for "carrying the war to the Eastern Capital to seize the throne from that bird." At the chrysanthemum meeting, when Sung Chiang vigorously advocates "accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment," Li K'uei gives tit for tat in repudiation saying, "Amnesty, amnesty, the hell with amnesty!" Standing on the side of the reactionary landlord class, the author spares no effort in embellishing Sung Chiang's capitulationist line. He vilifies Li K'uei's struggle against capitulation by depicting him as a blustering hothead, an ignoramus and a lout. Is it not patently clear whom he tries to puff up or to demoralize, and which line he tries to eulogize?

Juan Shih-hsia (female leader of No. 2 production team of the Shihmiao brigade, and an educated youth sent back to the countryside):

Some people ascribe Sung Chiang's capitulationist line to "the limitations of the peasants" and have completely obliterated the sharp antagonism between the peasantry and the landlord class and the principled struggle between those adhering to the line of peasant uprisings and those pushing the capitulationist line. This is to publicize the theory of class reconciliation and a vilification of the peasant insurgents. In the feudal society, the oppressed and exploited peasantry constantly rose up against feudal rule, and there was basically no limitation to their tenacious struggle and indomitable courage as to warrant their capitulation to the landlord class.

In the Water Margin, Sung Chiang is a landlord element who has wormed his way into the peasant insurgent forces at Liangshanpo. He clings to the Confucian creed of loyalty to the emperor, and holds that only the emperor is the divine one for him to lean on in order to "win glory for his wife and security for his children" and "leave his name in history." So long as the offer of amnesty and enlistment from the emperor is accepted, he and his men will be able to rise to high ranks and acquire great wealth. Such abject capitulation and begging for an offer of amnesty and enlistment for the purpose

of attaining high ranks and acquiring great wealth has basically nothing to do with "the limitations of the peasants." How could defeat after an uncompromising struggle be mentioned in the same breath as capitulation for the purpose of attaining high ranks and acquiring great wealth? This is a serious distortion of the revolutionary struggle of the peasants. We must criticize the erroneous concept that the capitulationist line of Sung Chiang is due to "the limitations of the peasants."

Sung Chiang Is a Shameless Renegade and a Typical Capitulationist

Chang Chin-fu (secretary of the Party branch of the Szulishan production brigade, Taimiao commune):

In Water Margin, Sung Chiang is a blacksheep and renegade to the peasant uprisings as well as a typical capitulationist. Coming from a feudal landlord family, he worships the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and loads his brain with the trash of Confucianism. He is an alien class element who has wormed his way into the peasant insurgent forces at Liangshan. He holds that the peasant uprising is guilty of a "heinous crime" and those who take part in it are "disloyal and unfilial." Because of this, he has refused to become a bandit several times. Finally, when he has nowhere else to go but Liangshan, he also considers himself as "taking temporary refuge at this body of water for the expediency of avoiding disaster." He changes the object of the peasant uprising in opposing the feudal rule of the Sung Dynasty to "carrying out the wish of Heaven." In the heart of Sung Chiang, "Heaven" stands for the emperor and the imperial court, and the "wish" he tries to carry out stands for the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. He wants to help the Sung Dynasty disintegrate and suppress the peasant uprising in order to consolidate the reactionary rule of the landlord class. Therefore, he shamelessly proclaims again and again: "How dare I Sung Chiang betray the imperial court?", "I am only waiting for an offer of amnesty and enlistment from the imperial court" and "will pledge my life to serving the state loyally" for the emperor. He also says: "In the future, after I go over to the imperial court, I will distinguish myself by meritorious service and establish myself so as to attain high rank and bring glory to my brothers." After accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment, Sung Chiang works even more wholeheartedly for the feudal ruling class. He goes to fight Fang La who is not "carrying out the wish of Heaven" and his hands are dripping with the blood of the insurgent peasants. Even after his death, the Water Margin also lets his ghost appear in the dream of Emperor Weitsung of Sung and "report with tears" to the emperor that he is really loyal to the emperor and patriotic even after his death. From the deeds of Sung Chiang, it is not difficult to see that he is a blacksheep and renegade who has wormed his way into the peasant insurgent forces, a loyal lackey of the feudal emperor and the pious scion of the landlord class.

Sung Tzu-kung (poor-peasant commune member of the Ssulishan commune):

After worming his way into the peasant insurgent army at Liangshan, Sung Chiang actively stood for capitulation and sued for an offer of amnesty and enlistment. After usurping leadership in the peasant revolution at Liangshan, the first thing he did was to change the name of Ch'ao Kai's

Chü-i Hall /Chamber of Assembly for Justice/ to Chung-i Hall /Hall of Loyalty and Justice/ and "revise" Ch'ao Kai's revolutionary line into his capitulationist line. At the general meeting of the 108 leaders, he publicly proclaimed, "I only hope that the imperial court will issue at an early date a decree to grant us amnesty and pardon our heinous crimes," thus openly advocating capitulationism. For the sake of betraying the peasant revolution, he organizationally recruited deserters and turncoats, formed factions for selfish ends, gathered around him hereditary nobles, commanders from the imperial court and landed gentry, and gave them important posts in order to form a hardcore force for pushing the capitulationist line. On the contrary, he resorted to all ways and means to repress, exclude and attack the revolutionaries within the peasant insurgent army. For the sake of obtaining the offer of amnesty and enlistment, he led people down the mountain to the Eastern Capital, and got in through the back door of Li Shih-shih, the favorite courtesan of the emperor. He also "kowtowed" to Kao Ch'iu, the sworn enemy of the peasant insurgent army, and showed all sorts of disgraceful behavior. All these have shown that Sung Chiang is a renegade, blacksheep and capitulationist bent on leading the peasant uprising to the road of destruction. The vigorous and dynamic peasant uprising of Liangshanpo is thus lost at the hands of the Sung Chiang clique. It is necessary to thoroughly criticize Sung Chiang in Water Margin so that everybody will know what capitulationists are.

Carry the Struggle Against Revisionism and Capitulationism Through to the End

Li Kuei-chü (Chairman of the Women's Federation of the Ch'üanp'u production brigade, Ch'üanp'u commune):

One important cause of the failure of the peasant uprising at Liangshanpo is that Sung Chiang, this loyal lackey of the feudal dynasty and pious scion of the landlord class has wormed his way into the revolutionary ranks and usurped leadership in the insurgent army. Sung Chiang is a faithful agent of the landlord class, and by using a capitulationist line to disintegrate the vigorous and dynamic peasant uprising at Liangshanpo, he has played a part beyond Kao Ch'iu. Since time immemorial, renegades and capitulationists invariably would emerge in the revolutionary camp. Sung Chiang in the Water Margin was a capitulationist of ancient time, whereas Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao are contemporary capitulationists. Therefore, in the current movement to study the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to arm ourselves with Marxism, criticize the capitulationist line propagated by Water Margin and sum up historical experience so as to enable the people to know what capitulationists are. This is of momentous and far-reaching significance toward combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Li Chin-t'ang (secretary of the Party branch of the Ch'üanp'u production brigade):

From the Water Margin, this teaching material by negative example, what are the questions we should recognize clearly? I have taken into consideration the following aspects. (1) Through the discussion and criticism

of Water Margin we should clearly recognize what capitulationists are. Sung Chiang in the Water Margin has provided us with the typical example of a capitulationist. His counter-revolutionary road shows that in order to practice revisionism, one must naturally be a capitulationist, betray the revolution and become a lackey of the reactionaries. This is the characteristic of all revisionists. The revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao is for practicing class capitulation at home and national capitulation in foreign relations. From the person of this capitulationist Sung Chiang in Water Margin, we can see more clearly the vicious features of such capitulationists as Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. (2) Through the discussion and criticism of Water Margin, we should clearly recognize the importance of revolutionary leadership. After the eruption of the peasant uprising at Liangshanpo, it developed very rapidly and its fighting strength became very strong. However, due to the usurpation of leadership by Sung Chiang, this vigorous and dynamic peasant uprising was soon lost. In order to carry the struggle against revisionism and capitulationism through to the end, we must put leadership firmly in the hands of genuine Marxists and the revolutionary people. (3) Through the discussion and criticism of Water Margin, we should clearly recognize that there is no room for compromise in the two-line struggle. The struggle between the capitulationist line of Sung Chiang and the line of peasant uprising upheld by Li K'uei, Wu Yung and the three Juan brothers rose and fell, and ended finally with the vicious murder of Li K'uei. This sanguinary fact shows that, "Either the east wind prevails over the west wind, or the west wind prevails over the east wind; there is no room for compromise on the question of the two lines." We must carry the struggle against revisionism and capitulationism through to the end.

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Secrets of the "Stone Tablet with Heaven's Commands"

by

Wu Chien-fan (吴建璠)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 24, 1975)

The 71st chapter of Water Margin portrays the scene of "a stone tablet found with Heaven's commands in the Hall of Loyalty and Justice." At the mountain stronghold Sung Chiang is conducting a "sacrificial ceremony" to pray to gods for blessings. On the 7th day when the "services" are about to end, suddenly a sharp noise is heard and "Heaven's gates" open and drop a ball of fire. At the place where the ball of fire has disappeared, they find a stone tablet on which Heaven's commands are engraved in characters of very ancient style. After the characters have been deciphered by Priest Ho with the help of "a very ancient book," the two sides on the front of the stone tablet are said to be engraved with the characters "Carrying out Heaven's wish" and "Loyalty and Justice achieved," while the two reverse sides are engraved with the names of the 108 leaders of Liangshanpo.

What is the purpose of Water Margin in arranging this scene to enable Sung Chiang to play tricks with gods and spirits and the decree of Heaven?

Before this secret is exposed, it is necessary to take a look at the struggle between the two lines within Liangshanpo after the death of Ch'ao Kai.

Liangshanpo is not calm and unruffled. As the insurgent forces of the peasants at Liangshan fight a life-and-death struggle against the government forces, a struggle is going on among themselves. The focus of the struggle is whither the revolution. Should the revolution be carried through to the end by seizing political power from the Sung Dynasty, or should it be abandoned half-way by accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment from the imperial court?

Sung Chiang is the ringleader of the capitulationist faction. No sooner does he take over leadership at Liangshanpo than he translates his aspiration for capitulation into action by adopting a series of counter-revolutionary measures in preparation for capitulation to the emperor in the end.

He changes Ch'ao Kai's Chamber of Assembly for Justice to the Hall of Loyalty and Justice. "Assembly for Justice" actually means "working in cooperation and banding together for justice" or rebellion with one mind. "Loyalty and Justice" takes the opposite course and calls on people to serve docilely as the loyal subjects of the feudal rulers. The change of "Assembly for Justice" to "Loyalty and Justice" denotes that changes of a fundamental nature have occurred in the political line of Liangshanpo, and Sung Chiang's capitulationist line has gained the dominant position at Liangshanpo.

Through recruiting deserters and turncoats, edging out the revolutionaries and sponsoring the capitulationists, he has used all ways and means to bring the landlords, influential gentry, and government officials and commanders into the revolutionary ranks of the peasants, and posted them in the core of leadership for use as the backbone force to push the capitulationist line.

Contrary to the policy of Ch'ao Kai to energetically expand the insurgent forces of the peasants, Sung Chiang holds his troops in check, dares not "attack and occupy the seats of prefectures" and works in collusion with the commanders sent by the Sung Dynasty to encircle and attack Liangshanpo in order to pull the strings for capitulation.

Within the insurgent forces of the peasants, although Sung Chiang is in power and he sponsors these flagrant acts of betrayal, he is opposed and resisted by the broad masses of insurgent commanders and fighters at Liangshan represented by Li K'uei, Wu Yung, Juan the Second, Juan the Fifth and Juan the Seventh. Ch'ao Kai was the leader of the revolutionaries when he was alive, and he is still the symbol of revolution after his death. Although Ch'ao Kai is dead, there are still the revolutionaries who have fought together with him. His line still survives and his prestige and influence still survive among people. All this constitutes the greatest obstacle to Sung Chiang pushing the capitulationist line. In order to get rid of this obstacle, Sung Chiang and his gang have to make use of intrigues and plots. The way is to disparage the prestige of the deceased leader and eliminate his influence. In order to lead the insurgent army at Liangshan to head for the road of capitulation, this renegade Sung Chiang deeply understands that it is not enough to repress and squeeze out the revolutionaries alone; it is also necessary to make ingenious use of the spiritual shackles to tie them up hand and foot. Therefore, the author of Water Margin has carefully designed for Sung Chiang a chapter of "the stone tablet with Heaven's commands."

The contents of "Heaven's commands" naturally fit in exactly with this struggle at Lingshanpo. "Heaven's commands" list all the 108 major and minor leaders of Liangshanpo, but the name of Ch'ao Kai, the founder of the revolutionary cause at Liangshanpo and the deceased leader, is not found on the list. This is of course not due to coincidental negligence but is carefully schemed.

The emperor of Great Sung is the representative of Almighty God on earth. He could only be worshipped and obeyed in the absolute but could never be rebelled against. In advocating the acceptance of amnesty and enlistment, I Sung Chiang am "following the mandate of heaven and complying with the popular wishes of the people," but through opposing the offer of amnesty and enlistment, you "are going against the mandate of heaven." "Heaven's commands" talk in terms of "carrying out Heaven's wish" and "loyalty and justice achieved." It can be seen that even "Heaven" has endorsed my line, and you therefore should also comply with it.

Among the 108 people named by "Heaven's commands," Sung Chiang heads the list and is called the "chief heavenly star." "Chief" is the head. No matter whether the arrangement of the seating order or the name

of the star is taken into consideration, it is only logical and in conformity with the order of "Heaven" that I Sung Chiang should take the No. 1 seat. What reason have you to oppose me?

"Heaven's commands" list the 108 people in order of precedence and add the name of a star to the name of each person. What does this signify? Sung Chiang's address to the leaders has provided us with the clue. He says, "Who should know I, a humble clerk, am under a star, but you, my brothers, are also each under a star. Heaven evidently has intentionally brought us all together to uphold the rule of justice. Heaven has also given each of us our respective positions and responsibilities. So we can raise no disputes among us as to our duties, and cannot go against the decree of Heaven." This means that as the leading star, I Sung Chiang represents the "wish of Heaven," and as you are also "each under a star," you should heed what I say and follow me. Otherwise, you will "go against the mandate of Heaven." "Heaven's commands" exclude Ch'ao Kai from the 108 people in order to tell people at Liangshanpo that Ch'ao Kai is "not under a star" and is not "one of us." In other words, he is an outsider, and we should not heed what he says and follow him. When laid bare, there are embodied in these mysterious "Heaven's commands" these secrets that are not mysterious at all.

In one word, the secret of the "stone tablet with Heaven's commands" is to push the capitulationist line under the banner of gods and spirits.

In Water Margin, Sung Chiang has relied on intrigues and plots, lies and fallacies, to hoodwink the revolutionary masses and push a capitulationist line for the purpose of sabotaging the peasant uprising at Liangshan. This lesson deserves to be borne in mind forever by the revolutionary people.

* * *

LEARNING FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

Experience of Pace-Setting Tachai Brigade Told at National Conference

(NCNA-English Hsiyang County, Shansi Province, Sept. 25, 1975)

two decades of constant advance on the socialist road in the midst of stormy class struggles and the sustained battle against nature was the theme of the speech made here by kuo feng-lien, secretary of the tachai brigade's communist party branch, to the national conference on learning from tachai.*

since chairman mao issued the call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" in 1964, the mass movement to learn from this pace-setting north china production brigade has swept the country. one of the chief tasks of the conference being held at hsiyang county, where the brigade is located, is to sum up and exchange experience and push this movement forward. the tachai brigade comprises 83 peasant households with over 450 people who farm 56.4 hectares of land.

kuo feng-lien outlined the four aspects of the tachai brigade's experience. excerpts from her speech follow:

over the last 20 years and more since the founding of an agricultural producers' cooperative in the area, tachai has persistently carried out a socialist revolution on the political, ideological and economic fronts. by arousing the people's enthusiasm it has been able to bring the advantages of the socialist collective economy into play. a generation of socialist-minded peasants of a new type has been nurtured and the socialist collective economy has expanded and grown stronger in the course of struggle.

grain output in the tachai area in the pre-liberation days averaged less than 750 kilogrammes per hectare and the highest annual output then came to only 40 tons. last year, the brigade's total grain output rose to 385 tons, nearly ten times the pre-liberation peak figure. income from forestry, animal husbandry and side-line production was 77 times that of 1955, in the early period of agricultural cooperation. the brigade's gross income last year totalled 194,800 yuan, a more than elevenfold increase over 1955.

the expansion and strengthening of the socialist collective economy has brought about three great changes.

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* For translation of excerpts from this speech, see also SPRCP #5949 - SPRCP Ed.

first, the brigade is now making constantly increasing contributions to the country. from 1955 to 1958, it delivered and sold to the state an average of 52.5 tons of grain annually. the figure rose to 165 tons annually during 1971-1974.

second, the collective's accumulation fund is growing with the years. since 1973, the brigade has set aside in its public accumulation fund 47,400 yuan a year, 60 times the figure for 1955. this has substantially increased the brigade's ability to expand production.

third, the income of the brigade members has risen steadily. when the local agricultural cooperative was set up, the pay for each work day was 0.3 yuan. since 1967, it has been fixed at 1.5 yuan, a fivefold increase.

tachai's progress has been speeded up in the past two decades. how was this brought about? fundamentally, because after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the means of production, tachai has never slackened in the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the socialist road and the capitalist road. it has never ceased to carry forward the socialist revolution on the political, ideological and economic fronts or relaxed its efforts in exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

one. persistent struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads

chairman mao has pointed out: "in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration."

since the completion of the land reform, tachai has gone through constant struggles between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the socialist road and the capitalist road. the capitalist forces did not of its own accord step down from the arena of history with the establishment of the people's communes in 1958. on the contrary, they tried by a thousand and one ways to take advantage of every temporary difficulty encountered by the collective economy in its forward advance and contended for a dominant position.

when hsiyang county was hit by flooding rains in 1963, causing temporary difficulties to the socialist collective economy, the capitalist forces sprang to life to clamour "anyone's political orientation is correct so long as he is able to make money excl."

this evil wind of capitalism also found its way to tachai. a few people saw in it the chance to return to

the old track. individual farming should be restored and each go his own way, they clamoured.

what was to be done? surmount the difficulties through self-reliance by adhering to socialist road and rely on the collective economy, or break up the collective economy and return to the old ways? this question was discussed for seven evenings at meetings called by the brigade party branch committee. comrade chen yung-kuei argued that "difficulties are at the same time a bad thing and a good thing. capitalist forces are making use of our problems and, as a result, comrades have learned how to distinguish capitalism and combat it in times of difficulty." the party branch mobilized the people to rebuild the washed-out check-dams and land through reliance on the strength of the collective and the continued criticism of capitalism. with two years of hard work the devastated land was turned into neat strong farming terraces which, covered by mature top soil a foot deep, give stable, high yields despite drought or excess rain.

in 1964, shortly after chairman mao issued the call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", a work team turned up at tachai and began to push the renegade liu shao-chi's revisionist line. some members of the work team tried by every possible means to discredit the path our brigade had taken since the agricultural cooperative came into being. the work team was carrying out an erroneous line, supporting capitalism. at this crucial moment, comrade chen yung-kuei called a meeting of the party branch committee and the committee members waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the erroneous line. the struggle was finally brought to victory under the guidance of the document on "some current problems raised in the socialist education movement in the rural areas", which chairman mao had personally formulated.

experience in the past two decades gives us a clear understanding that we must fight capitalism every year, every month and every day. it is through struggle that we have learned how to keep to the socialist road.

two. work hard to build socialism

practice in the struggle has made us understand that in order to transform hills and rivers and build socialism in our area, we must have the determination to brave hardships and work hard.

through hard work, we have transformed the countryside. in the ten years after the agricultural cooperative was set up, we put in 110,000 man-days in transforming the hills and rivers, and merged 4,700 small plots in tachai into 2,900 larger farming plots. starting from 1963, we worked hard for two years to rebuild every inch of flood ravaged farmland. after the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, we

began the preparations for mechanization. over the last four years, we worked hard winter and spring, removed 33 hill tops, big and small, and filled in 15 gullies, moving a total of 700,000 cubic metres of earth and stone. this time we turned the 2,900 plots of farmland into 1,500 still bigger plots. all sloping land has been re-shaped into contour terraced fields. one half of the farmland at tachai can now be worked by tractors.

through hard work, we have brought most of tachai's farmland under irrigation. a 7-kilometre-long ditch was excavated to lead in water from a nearby reservoir to hutou hill, where three water storage ponds were built. in this former drought-stricken area of tachai, the irrigated acreage now averages one mou (15 mou to a hectare) per capita.

through hard work, we have built terraced fields of a high standard. we first turned all the farmland into fields covered with one foot of mature top soil, so loose and well aerated that they are called "sponge fields". then we turned part of the fields into "man-made plains", or large farming terraces suitable for mechanized farming, and provided them with irrigation facilities.

through hard work, we have afforested hutou hill which used to be overgrown with weeds. it is now covered with 26.6 hectares of saplings and the brigade has a total of 40,000 fruit trees.

through hard work, we have overcome various kinds of natural disasters. the 1963 rainstorm caused great losses to tachai, destroying a large number of the houses and farming terraces. in spite of this, we saved most of the crops, which yielded almost as much as in the previous year. by the following year, we had re-built all the terraces, and grain yield exceeded six tons per hectare. tachai was hit by a severe drought year after year from 1972 to 1974. we raised the slogan "the greater the drought, the harder we will fight". we mobilized all the people to carry water to the fields with shoulder poles, wheel barrows and buckets, with which we sowed the seeds hill by hill. working hard for more than 40 days, we were able to ensure a full stand of maize on all the 37 hectares. output of grain reached 7.7 tons that year.

a new tachai village has come into being thanks to our hard work. its new houses and cave dwellings have a total of 770 rooms, averaging 1.5 per capita. this is 2.8 times the figure for 1963.

our cadres inspired the people to work hard by their own example. over the past two decades, they have worked alongside the brigade members whether in building terraces or blasting to make larger tracts for tractor ploughing, fighting drought or flood in summer and winter, and no matter how hard the work at hand.

three. keeping to the communist style

chairman mao instructs us: "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity." the tachai production brigade has always taken this instruction from chairman mao as a fundamental guide in building socialism, and constantly reminded the masses of the needs of the whole country and all mankind.

in handling the relations between the state and the collective, we keep to the principle of taking account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. in 1963, tachai was hit by a flood, and our collective economy was beset with difficulties. at that time, some people looked on these difficulties as a reason for asking for state aid. should we depend on the state or overcome our difficulties by relying on our own collective strength? our party branch argued that as a socialist collective we should solve our problems mainly through self-reliance, and not by drawing on the state for help. through mass discussions, all cadres and commune members reached unanimity and plunged into the struggle to build up a socialist new tachai by self-reliance.

in handling the relations between the collective's accumulation and the distribution of income among commune members, we stood by the principle of constantly expanding the socialist collective economy. the relations between accumulation and distribution is a problem of whether socialist agricultural production should expand or not, whether the socialist collective economy should be developed and strengthened or not, and whether or not we should carry forward the communist spirit of cherishing the state and the collective. in the early years following the founding of the people's commune, our brigade's income was limited; accumulation accounted for only 4 per cent of the total income. but with the expansion of farm production, the income has risen. public accumulation accounted for 24 per cent of the brigade's total income in 1973, and the amount distributed among the commune members totalled 84,800 yuan, 7.5 times that in the early period of the commune's existence.

because we have been able to correctly handle the relations between accumulation and distribution, the collective economy of the tachai brigade has developed at a faster pace and become more and more solidly based. the brigade has in the main mechanized all work on the threshing ground and in the processing of farm produce; it has partially mechanized transportation, farming, land improvement and irrigation and drainage. this has meant greatly increased labour productivity and the acceleration of agricultural development.

in handling the relations between the proportion distributed among the commune members and that spent on collective welfare services, attention has been paid to gradually increasing welfare services in a planned way. with the constant increase in the collective's income, we have been able to make a readjustment in the proportion spent on collective welfare. the sum total of the public welfare fund retained by the brigade increased 4.5-fold between 1967 and 1974.

in handling the relations between collectives, we have stood for the idea of cherishing the collectives of fraternal brigades as well as our own.

when hsiyang county was hit by droughts for the second year in 1973, even spring sowing became impossible. by opening the sluicegate, we could have watered our own fields. instead, we kept the gate closed and organized the whole brigade to fetch water by the bucketful and went on to do the sowing. we were willing to ourselves shoulder hardship to leave enough water for the fraternal brigades. in this way we got the spring sowing done in good time and so did the fraternal brigades.

following chairman mao's teaching "the serious problem is the education of the peasantry", we have for the past 20 years and more persevered in educating cadres, party members and the commune peasants in communist ideology. we taught them to always bear in mind not only the 450 villagers of tachai, but the people throughout china and throughout the world. it is owing to this regular and penetrating communist education that communist ideology has developed in the mind of our cadres, party members and commune peasants and prompted one ordinary peasant after another to do things in the communist spirit.

four. enhance the revolutionization of the party branch

chairman mao teaches us: "if there is to be revolution, there must be a revolutionary party."

in the more than twenty years that followed the setting up of the agricultural cooperative, no difficulty has ever prevented our party branch from going forward and no victory has ever tempted us to slacken our advance. why is this so? this is because we have assiduously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao, armed our thinking with marxism and mao tsetung thought and thus strengthened the revolutionalization of our party branch.

in this, the tachai brigade has in the main paid attention to the following three principles.

first, fight the corrosive influence of bourgeois thinking. whenever there is the slightest manifestation

of bourgeois thinking on the part of the leading members of the party branch or on the part of other party members, we wage active ideological struggle within the party, educating the party members to make a clear break with the bourgeois thinking so as to raise their political consciousness, adhere to the party's proletarian spirit and continue the revolution.

second, persist in the practice of cadre participation in collective productive labour. the party branch has laid down three rules for the cadres: they must combat selfishness, seek no privilege and take an active part in collective productive labour. in the eight years between 1966, at the start of the cultural revolution, and 1973, each of the present nine members of the party branch committee participated in physical labour some 300 days a year.

third, accept supervision from the masses. in tachai over the past two decades the practice has been that cadres and party members have the obligation to serve the people but no right to stand above others, and that they are under the supervision of the masses.

the party exercises leadership in everything. only by adhering to these three principles is it possible to guarantee the purity of the party organization and raise the fighting strength of the party branch. so long as our party branch dares to fight and act, we will win continuous victories in opposing capitalism and make constant advance in our all-out efforts to build socialism.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Mr. Shang Chen Arrives in Peking to Visit Homeland

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1975)

mr. shang chen, former commander-in-chief of the sixth war zone of the kuomintang, presidential chief of staff and chief of the kuomintang government mission in japan, and his wife sakaba yasuda arrived here by air this evening for a visit in his homeland.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of departments concerned and patriotic democrats liao cheng-chih, lo ching-chang, li chin-teh, liu fei, tung chi-wu, yang szu-teh, chen jui-ting, ching pu-chun, chang chang and yung ting-chen.

on hand also were mr. shang chen's daughter-in-law lily tang shang and grand-daughter helena shang, who are now visiting and studying in peking.

NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

Chinese Ministry of Culture to Sponsor National Day Theatrical Festival

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1975)

the ministry of culture will sponsor a national day theatrical festival in peking, with a rich and varied festival repertoire of 33 different programmes.

this festival is arranged on the basis of what the delegations from different parts of china presented at theatrical festivals here last year and earlier this year. theatrical troupes directly under the ministry of culture will perform model revolutionary theatrical works and newly-created works.

the delegations taking part in the last two theatrical festivals will put on tibetan operas, yangchow operas, model revolutionary theatrical works or selections from them adapted into various local opera forms with distinct local colour. newly-created full-length works in the form of peking opera, modern drama and huangmei opera and short local operas, songs and dances produced in the last few years will be presented. the delegations came from chinghai, shantung, anhwei, kiangsu, fukien, chekiang, kiangsi and kweichow provinces, the ningsia hui autonomous region and the tibet autonomous region.

four special programmes of solo and group singing and instrumental music are to be put on.

the shanghai philharmonic society and the liaoning song and dance ensemble now visiting peking will give concerts and present songs and dances.

the peking troupes of hopei pangtzu opera and pingchu opera will also give performances.

most of the programmes at the festival will be presented in factories, mines, rural areas and army companies.

RETAIL SALES

Peking Market Mirrors New Trends in Chinese Life

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1975)

retail sales continue to rise in the chinese capital this year with a bigger increase in the rural than in the urban districts and a bigger turnover in medium- and high-grade commodities than before.

this is one of the characteristics of the peking market this correspondent has noted during interviews with commercial departments and visits to dozens of department stores, bazaars and shops in workers' residential areas, rural communes as well as the city proper.

an 11.8 per cent increase was registered in the sales of consumer goods throughout peking in the first half of this year than in the same 1974 period. considering the less than one per cent population increase in the period, this is an obvious indication of the growing buying power of peking residents.

a great variety of commodities are on sale. and people are consuming more pork, beef, mutton, chicken, duck, fish and confectionery and buying more relatively expensive goods than before.

according to the municipal commercial department, sales of pork went up 19.1 per cent in the first half of this year, compared with the same 1974 period. while cotton and silk fabrics, garments and bedsheets averaged an increase of 10 per cent or more, pure-wool and other expensive textiles went up 33.7 per cent. similarly, the sales of wrist watches were up 41.5 per cent and china-made cameras worth 100 yuan or more, 168 per cent. prices remained the same as a year ago.

far above the citywide average, a 61.2 per cent growth in retail sales was reported in the workers' housing estates of the city's fast expanding petro-chemical district.

a higher-than-average increase was also recorded in the workers' residential areas around the shihchingshan iron and steel works. with new apartment houses going up there every year, more and more workers are moving into new homes. this was one of the factors that boosted local business. one store in the district sold 1,300 wardrobes in the first six months of this year.

the outlying rural areas of peking, where 46 per cent of the city's total population live, accounted for 44 per cent of its total retail sales in the first

half of this year, as against only 39.5 per cent in 1971, the first year of the fourth five-year plan period. this shows how fast the gap between rural and urban areas in purchasing power has diminished as a result of successive good harvests and rapid development of industry in the rural areas.

bookstores in peking's urban and rural districts sold over 57 million books in the first six months of this year, three times the figure for the same 1971 period. among these, 8.9 million copies were works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. this in one way reflected the mass enthusiasm generated by chairman mao's call to study marxist-leninist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

another interesting fact is the brisk business at the counters selling musical instruments, stationery and sports gears. twentyone times as many violins and eight times as many pianos were sold in the january-june period of this year than in the same 1965 period. the sales of pipas, a traditional chinese pluck instrument which sells at one hundred to several hundred yuan a piece, increased fourfold.

a recent citywide market survey showed that the increase was due to the rapid development of cultural and sports activities among peking workers, peasants, students and office workers since the beginning of the proletarian cultural revolution. there are more than 10,000 amateur art propaganda groups in peking today. the big ones have dozens of musical instruments each. they are heavy buyers. but more and more individuals, too, are buying musical instruments.

"we working people had to go with empty bellies in the old society. who would ever buy anything like this?" said an old worker who had just picked a violin for his middle-school student son at a department store in the steel town of shihchingshan. "today, it's different. we have become masters of the country. why not let our children take up music if they wish? the working class must take command of the superstructure. that of course includes music."

slide rules and drawing instruments, too, are selling fast as more and more workers delve into science and technique to keep abreast of the country's rapidly advancing economic construction. during the cultural revolution chairman mao called on factories all over the country to "take the road of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers". since then, factory-run colleges have mushroomed all over peking with a sharp rise in the number of worker-students and a corresponding increase in demand for stationery.

the sales of sports goods serve to point out some trends in peking people's broadening interest in sports. while table tennis is still widely played in peking as elsewhere in china, badminton has been gaining popularity in factories, villages and schools in recent years. eight times as many badminton rackets were sold in the first half of this year as in the same period of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution.

a large number of basketball and volleyball courts have been laid out in recent years in workers' and other residential districts in peking as well as in rural communes on the outskirts. this is the background for the marked increase in the sales of these two kinds of balls this year.

a downtown department store specializing in children's goods has more than 1,000 varieties of toys on sale, many being electrically or electronically controlled. business is brisk as mothers take their children along to choose toys which are both instructive and helpful to children's mental development. a leading member of the peking toys company says that though peking's birth rate has been declining these years as a result of family planning, sales of toys have been on the rise. there were only two toys factories in peking seven years ago. today there are 18.

a responsible member of the municipal commercial department points out: "the market is like a mirror. but it reflects not only the material aspects of life, but the political and cultural life of the people as well. since china is a developing country, the living standards of our people are not yet high. but what is important is that we are free from inflation and soaring prices, and our socialist system guarantees full employment and steady improvement of people's living standards along with the development of production."

RURAL INDUSTRIES

Chinese Peasants Run Industries

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Sept. 26, 1975)

tens of thousands of small factories have been established by china's rural people's communes and production brigades through reliance on their collective economy and the peasants' own efforts. quite a number of commune members are now doing both industrial and agricultural jobs.

a case in point is kunghsien county in central china's honan province, where 346 small factories and mines were set up by communes and production brigades. farm machinery, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, cement, coal and spare parts for tractors are among the 1,000 kinds of products of these enterprises.

chairman mao points out: "while mainly engaging in agricultural production (including forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries), the peasants in the communes should at the same time study military affairs and politics and raise their educational level. when conditions permit, they should collectively run some small factories...."

such small factories run by the peasants collectively have done much to promote the modernization of agriculture, increase farm production and build up the collective accumulation of the communes. from a long-term point of view, they will play a positive role in narrowing the gaps between workers and peasants and between town and country.

the small factories make use of local resources to produce for local needs. most of the peasants working there go to the fields during busy farming seasons and come back for industrial production during slack ones.

part of the income of the factories is set aside as the public accumulation of the communes and is used for extended reproduction in industry and investment in agriculture. the other portion adds to the public welfare fund or is distributed among the commune members as personal income.

the gross output value of small factories and mines run by communes and brigades in kunghsien county accounted for 32 per cent of the county's total industrial and agricultural output value last year. these small industrial enterprises have provided 89 million yuan for building irrigation projects and buying big farm machinery since 1968 and have thus contributed to a speedy improvement in farming conditions. both total and per-hectare grain output in the county last year was double that in 1965, or five times the figure for 1949 when china was liberated.

members of the liangtsun people's commune in huihsien county said: "we run whatever factories that may be necessary for agriculture. our main purpose is to produce more grain." serving agriculture is the basic principle followed by the peasants in running industry. they set up a cement works and brick and tile kilns for the construction of water control projects, plus a phosphorous fertilizer plant and a farm machinery factory. the output since 1970 includes 33,000 tons of cement, 33,000 tons of phosphorous fertilizer, 800 sets of farm machinery, large amounts of bricks and tiles and a great number of small farm tools. coupled with state aid, this means much material strength to speed up agricultural development. ninetyfive per cent of the commune's farmland has been brought under irrigation. ploughing, transportation, threshing and the processing of farm and side-line produce have in the main been mechanized or semi-mechanized. the commune's average per-hectare grain yield last year topped 7.5 tons. per-hectare grain yield was 2.6 times that in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution, and total output rose 2.7 times.

running factories was after all a new topic for the peasants. though supported and assisted by the state and state-run factories, they still had difficulties. but relying on their collective strength and displaying a spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, they finally solved the problems of funds, equipment and technical personnel.

at the beginning, the farm machinery plant of the huikuochen commune in kunghsien county had only seven people and 300 yuan drawn from the commune's public accumulation fund. they repaired three rooms in a village as workshops and turned gasolene casks into foundry furnaces. the commune members collected a dozen tons of scrap iron to be used as raw materials.

the plant started with repairing and making small farm tools. some of the peasant-workers went to city plants to gain experience, and technicians were invited from there as advisers. gradually they learned to repair and make farm machinery, accumulated funds and expanded the plant, which now has nearly 100 workers and nine workshops for forging, casting, electroplating, electric welding, etc. it has built larger premises, and the workers can make simple lathes, pumps, threshers, winnowers, well-sinking equipment, seeders and other farm machines. all this is called "snowballing" by the peasants.

a transformer plant and two other factories grew out of the plant's workshops. the plant has also provided the 25 production brigades under the commune with lathes, electric welders, forging and bench work equipment and other tools. it trained more than 100 technicians from among the peasants and helped the production brigades build their own farm machinery repair and assembly stations. the peasants call this "hens laying eggs".

"snowballing" and "hens laying eggs" vividly describe how the peasants build factories on the principle of self-reliance. with a population of 58,000, the commune has 70 factories run by itself or by its subdivisions.

reviewing their course of building factories, the peasants point to the following advantages: first, a fast speed of construction and quick gains which can be achieved with a relatively small investment by every commune, every production brigade and even a production team with a few dozen households. second, creation of greater material wealth for the state from the scattered natural resources in the countryside that are hard for big state-run enterprises to use. thirdly, the training of skilled workers, technicians and a managerial staff from among the peasants in the course of running small factories. and fourth, the cultivation of a spirit of self-reliance and starting from scratch, which is more important than anything else.

workers in honan's commune-run factories now number 130,000. as commune members, they are both workers and peasants or, in other words, new-type builders of the socialist cause.

POSTAGE STAMPS

New Stamps Mark Chinese Mountaineering Expedition's Assault on World Peak

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1975)

a set of three stamps will be issued on september 26 in celebration of the chinese mountaineering expedition's second successful assault on qomolangma feng, the world's highest peak, as a reflection of the great victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line on physical culture and sports.

according to the chinese ministry of posts and telecommunications, the set of stamps is entitled the "chinese mountaineering expedition's second successful assault on qomolangma feng". the stamps show how chinese mountaineers, under the loving concern of chairman mao and the party central committee, dare to struggle and win victory, and have made new progress in mountaineering and new contributions to china's socialist construction.

the first stamp shows the snow-capped qomolangma feng. printed in the upper right corner of the stamp are the figures and words "8,848.13 metres above sea level," the precise height of the mountain as confirmed by chinese surveyors and cartographers.

the second stamp shows the heroic images and the dauntless revolutionary spirit of the chinese men and women mountaineers.

the third stamp shows the chinese mountaineers, including one woman, unfurling the resplendent and solemn five-star red flag on top of qomolangma feng.

the first stamp has a face value of 43 fen. the other two stamps have a face value of eight fen each.

THIRD NATIONAL GAMES

Young Athletes Shine at National Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1975)

junior competitors under 17 make up 23 per cent of the 7,000 entrants in the current third national games. their performances and sportsmanship give a glimpse of the future of chinese sports.

as an indication of the general progress made by young sportsmen from all parts of china, 64 per cent of the swimmers at these games are juniors, the youngest being 11. among the 19 swimmers who shared in breaking 17 national records, 16 are juniors.

hu hua, a 16-year-old girl from yunnan province, improved three national records. 14-year-old tang chun from shanghai clocked two minutes 14.36 seconds for a new national record in the men's 200 metres backstroke event, beating the old mark by more than three seconds.

junior competitors also showed rapid progress in track and field, weight-lifting, shooting and archery, particularly in the middle distance and longer races. in the junior women's 1,500 metres final, the first eight runners were timed between four minutes 36 seconds and four minutes 42 seconds as a reinforcement to china's senior distance runners.

in gymnastics, springboard and platform diving, young competitors performed difficult routines only a few seniors could hitherto master. an example is peking's 13-year-old liu ya-chun. a promising junior, she came out first in the uneven bars event at a nation-wide competition in may this year. making fast progress in the interventing months since then, she captured the women's four-event total at the current games, finishing first in three of the four

events. her routine on the balance beam included a back flip followed by a backward walkover and two successive flip-flaps. on the uneven bars, she performed a backward circular swing and, bouncing away from the bar, dismounted with a back somersault.

in terms of difficulty, juniors in women's diving at the current games universally chose routines that were performed only by divers in the men's senior category at previous national championships. 17-year-old wu kuo-tsun of kwangtung province gave a masterful performance of reverse two-and-a-half somersaults and inward three-and-a-half somersaults.

in ball games, the juniors played a courageous game and showed flexibility tactically. among the junior table tennis players, the youngest only 11-year-old, most played a fast, all-out attacking game and showed good footwork and quick anticipation. as a trend, the junior players stayed close to the table and laid emphasis on speed, accuracy, power and flexibility in their strokes.

their style of play was exemplified by peking's 17-year-old wei li-chieh. she won from ko hsin-ai, a women's singles semi-finalist at the world championships earlier this year, in straight sets by imparting a heavy spin to her strokes and seizing every opportunity to put across killing smashes.

their all-out attacking play added interest to the keenly contested football and basketball matches as well.

the current games showed that the junior competitors had made progress not only in skill but also in their outlook and sportsmanship. in the interest of the revolution, they worked hard in their study and other undertakings, including sparetime sports. the 20-member tientsin junior football team underwent a short and intensive training spell in preparation for the games. for road work, they ran 7.5 kilometres every day. they even met sometimes in the evening and practised under lamps. to master ball control and get a better "feel" of the ball, 17-year-old chang yi-tai learned to tap the ball with insteps alternately 5,400 times non-stop, 45 minutes at a stretch. the team made new progress during the games by learning from fellow competitors.

adhering to the principle of "friendship first, competition second," the junior competitors remained modest in victory and were not discouraged in defeat, and impressed the spectators with their socialist outlook and sportsmanship.

the young competitors owed their fast progress to their hard training as well as to the concern of the party and government. the training programme is underlined by the principle of "start the training young, keep it up long-term and lay a good foundation". diverse junior sports events are promoted under this programme.

sparetime sports schools for juniors have been established in peking, shanghai, tientsin, kwangtung and other cities, provinces and autonomous regions. the peking sparetime sports school for juniors started by giving school pupils after-school training in four events, including track and field, gymnastics, swimming and traditional chinese boxing and fencing. four more events were later added, and by now it has trained 6,000 sports activists for the day schools.

tungkuan county in kwangtung province is famed as the "home of chinese swimmers." it has eight sparetime swimming schools for juniors and 100 sparetime training centres. over the past decade, 180 swimmers from the county have been selected for the provincial and national teams.

primary and secondary schools in cities and villages organize sports activities by making the best possible use of locally available resources. included are mountaineering, swimming, track and field and ball games. table tennis is most popular in cities and the countryside. in liaoning province, northeast china, province-wide junior championships are held twice a year.

china's veteran sportsmen and sports promoters were delighted to see the emergence of so many promising youngsters at the games. it was inseparable from the help and guidance they gave the youngsters. they passed on to the youngsters not only their own experience but also their personal training log books compiled over the years. they helped the youngsters with training and encouraged them to make progress.

Exciting Table Tennis at Third National Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1975)

table tennis events at the third national games came to an end here yesterday evening after eleven days of keen competition. the skilful play and sportsmanship demonstrated by the players showed that china's table tennis is not short of reinforcement.

a field of 488 players of 31 teams from various provinces (taiwan province included), municipalities, autonomous regions and the people's liberation army were entered in the eleven events, including men's and women's team events, singles, doubles and mixed doubles, and the men's and women's team events and singles for juniors. 15 per cent of the matches were played in factories, rural communes, army barracks, government departments and schools in and around the chinese capital. the sportsman-

ship, skill and fighting spirit shown by the players were deeply appreciated by the spectators. their consensus was that they had witnessed a younger generation of table tennis players coming to the fore, elevating china's table tennis standards to a higher level.

the competition was gratifying. it showed that the top table tennis localities had made further progress while the weaker table tennis provinces and regions had made all-round improvement to narrow the gap. the teams were evenly matched and few matches were won easily. many team contests were played to the maximum nine matches in the men's event and five matches in the women's event.

the liaoning men's team and the honan women's team which failed to win a place among the first eight at the last national games, made fast progress in the intervening years and are now ranked among peking, kwangtung and shanghai as china's best teams.

the honan women's team included chang li and ko hsin-ai, the runner-up and semi-finalist respectively at the world championships earlier this year. it finished second in the team event at the current games after defeating several strong teams.

the liaoning men's team improved with every match and came out the winner in the men's team event at the current games, defeating the kwangtung provincial team 5:0 in the final.

in the sports-for-mass-participation movement launched in all parts of china, much importance is attached to the promotion of sports among juniors and school children as part of the educational programme. this is in line with chairman mao's teaching: "our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically". table tennis is a very popular game in primary and secondary schools, and after-school training courses have spread to small towns and villages throughout the country.

in liaoning, province-wide junior table tennis championships are held twice annually. in honan province, table tennis is the most popular game in the villages. players range from six-year-old children to villagers in their sixties. in huochia county, honan province, every production team has its own peasants' teams and tournaments are held frequently.

a dozen players from liaoning and honan provinces have been selected to play for the national teams in recent years.

among the entrants in the games table tennis tournament, 85 per cent are under 22, the youngest being 11-years-old. rising to the big occasion with their spirited game,

the youngsters fared well in both team matches and the singles and doubles events to become a main force in chinese table tennis.

the peking team which won the women's team final from honan is represented by three players averaging 18 years in age. in the junior team events, the national champions kwangtung boys' team has an average of 15 and the shanghai girls' team has an average of 13.

peking's 20-year-old yen kuei-li and 17-year-old wei li-chieh finished first and second in the games women's singles event. a peking senior middle school student, yen kuei-li played her first match four years ago. she was the singles runner-up at the national championships last year. on her way to the title at the current games, she won from more experienced players by her powerful attacking game, playing her strokes on both forehand and backhand.

in the men's singles final, 19-year-old kuo yao-hua from fukien province finished runner-up to wang wen-jung of hopei. a worker of the amoy electric battery plant, he combined fast attacking shots with top-spin drives to win from tiao wen-yuan and several other experienced national and international championship players. influenced by his elder brother, kuo yao-hua took up table tennis four years ago and made fast progress at a local sparetime sports school for juniors. at last year's national championships he also finished runner-up in the singles.

half of the players who finished among the first 16 in the various table tennis events at the current games are rising newcomers like yen kuei-li and kuo yao-hua. most of them stayed close to the table and played an attacking game with emphasis on speed, power, accuracy and flexibility. they showed fast footwork and invariably started their attacking line drives and diagonal shots right after service. they combined spinning drives with fast attacking shots.

but the field of entries as a whole showed "a hundred flowers blossom." some held their bats with a pen-holder grip, others with a tennis grip. some were right handed, others left handed. some played an all-out attacking game, others played a defensive cutting-stroke game or a combination of the two; still others played blocking shots on the backhand and attacking shots on the forehand.

be a credit to the socialist motherland and entering into competition for making common progress, not for championship -- these are the mottos of the competitors and they have really translated these into their conscious action, on and off the playing courts.

coming from all parts of the motherland, the players helped one another in training before they met in

competition, and exchanged experience instead of keeping it a secret in a cordial atmosphere after competition, so as to make common progress. their sportsmanship left a deep impression on the spectators.

uppermost on the mind of the veterans was how to pass on their experience and virtuosity to the younger generation instead of how to retain their titles. world women's singles runner-up chang li helped youngsters from sinkiang during recess hours and explained to them patiently how to master the rudiments of fast blocking shots and attacking top-spin drives. former world men's singles champion hsi en-ting passed up the current tournament but was conspicuously present as he gave repeated demonstrations to youngsters from tibet.

in the team event, china's world championship participants liang ko-liang, chang li and ko hsin-ai all lost to younger players. they were not disheartened. on the contrary, they felt good. liang ko-liang said for the three of them: "it's a good thing so many young players played better than us. this is an evidence that a younger generation of table tennis players has come to the fore and china's table tennis has made further progress. we like to see more young players who can play better than us."

Basketball Matches at Third National Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1975)

the people's liberation army men's basketball team and the peking women's team came out champions and the peking men's team and the heilungkiang women's team runners-up in the 20-day-long basketball finals of the third national games of the people's republic of china which ended here this evening.

taking part in the finals were 13 men's teams and 14 women's teams in the adult group as well as six boys teams and six girls teams in the junior (under 17) group. the teams in the adult group, except the taiwan provincial men's and women's teams which directly took part in the finals, were the first twelve place winners in the preliminaries held in june and july this year, and the boys' and girls' teams were the first six place winners in the junior group preliminary rounds.

the kwangsi women's team, which failed to qualify in the preliminaries, was granted a birth in the finals as an exception in recognition of their conscientious implementation of the principle "friendship first, competition second" and their fine sportsmanship and modesty in learning from others.

the finals were conducted in a single round robin series and the placings were decided in accordance with the number of wins.

the basketball finals were characterized by a general improvement in speed, with a greater number of attempts at the goal than in previous tournaments. many teams showed initial success in fostering their own distinctive styles. the army men's team, consisting of tall players competent in both attack and defence and fast and agile shorter ones, showed good teamwork and were able to bring their strong points into full play. those from hupeh, though of medium height, showed tremendous speed and excellent combination. the robust women players from heilungkiang, who were accurate in long shots, successfully combined positional attacks on the outer perimeter with surprise breakthroughs. the peking men's basketballers, armed with an all-round game, demonstrated excellent coordination in both offence and defence, and their extended zone of man-to-man defence in their half of the court proved highly effective. veteran sports organizers were unanimous that the keen competition was a measure of the marked progress made by chinese basketballers.

in order to bring up a new force, special arrangements were made to encourage young blood. such was the interest in age pruning that the games stipulated that 70 percent of the competitors in the adult group must be under 22 and that each team must field at least three young players at a time in the matches. the competition brought forth a number of very promising new-comers. the kwangtung boys' and girls' teams came out champions respectively in the junior events and the kiangsi boys' team and shanghai girls' team were second place winners respectively in the junior groups.

that physical culture and sports must serve the workers, peasants and soldiers is the orientation for china's sports development. of the 198 matches in the basketball finals at the national games, 95 were conducted in factories, army units, schools and suburban counties and towns and rural people's communes around peking, drawing warm welcome from the worker-peasant-soldier masses.

Chinese National Games Volleyball Tournament Closes

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1975)

the final rounds of the third national games volleyball tournament, which began on september 9, ended here this evening.

top honours went to the kwangtung men's team with 11 wins and one loss and the szechwan women's team which won ten matches and lost one. the liaoning men's team and the women's team of the people's liberation army got second place.

the volleyball finals, played in a single round robin series, involved a total of 13 men's teams and 12 women's teams. apart from the taiwan men's team which was formed somewhat later, the finalists were selected from among 58 men's and women's teams representing 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the people's liberation army on the strength of the 306 preliminary round matches which took place last june in chengtu, sian and changchun separately.

one of the features of the national games volleyball tournament was the substantial representation of young players. over 70 percent of the 300 men and women who entered the finals were under 22. the 12 members of the chekiang women's team averaged only 20 years old. though drastically age-pruned, many of the finalist teams proved to be well developed technically and tactically and possess a certain degree of striking power. the modesty and diligence in learning shown by many young players and their fearlessness before powerful adversaries and daring and tenacity in competition left a deep impression on the spectators.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, chinese volleyballers have undergone a new change in their mental outlook. they often go to factories, rural areas and army camps to receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers and learn from their fine thinking and style of work. at the same time, the volleyball players give exhibition matches for the worker-peasant-soldier masses and offer them technical guidance so as to promote the development of this sport.

the proceedings of the volleyball finals showed that the participating teams had put in quite a lot of hard work in basic training with particular stress on fast attacks while sharpening their own game and style of play.

the kwangtung team impressed the spectators with its polished, all-round game, powerful services and rapid-fire smashes. the sturdy players from

liaoning, who averaged 1.90 metres in body height to dwarf the rival teams, developed a formidable striking power by taking advantage of their unique features and diligently emulating the flexible tactics of other teams. the liaoning sextet won nine of the 12 keenly contested matches it played.

though diminutive in stature, the szechwan girls were well groomed in basic training and tactical combination. their excellent services, powerful drives, steady retrieves, good teamwork and clever, well-aimed placement shots stood them in good stead in winning ten of the eleven matches. the men's teams from shanghai, peking and fukien and the women's teams from shensi and the p.l.a. also won acclaim for their own distinctive styles of play.

the volleyball tournament served as a review of the popularity of this sport in china, where growing numbers of young people are taking it up with great enthusiasm. szechwan province alone boasts more than 10,000 volleyball teams. some 2,000 others are active in taishan county, kwangtung province, which is known as the "home of volleyballers". men's and women's volleyball teams have been set up there at every level, from production brigade up to the county, and matches are often arranged on holidays. volleyball also enjoys great popularity in changchou in fukien province, the yenpien prefecture of kirin province and hainan island in kwangtung province.

the third national games also ran a volleyball tournament for juniors under 17 in order to give a fresh impetus to the sport among the younger generation.

SPORTS

More Stadiums, Sports Gear in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1975)

the new indoor stadium recently completed in shanghai, china's biggest metropolis, has a seating capacity of 18,000. the circular edifice, occupying a floor space of 27,800 square metres with a diametre-span of 110 metres, has walls of heat-resistant glass bricks, and is equipped with electronic timing and scoring devices with facilities for live television and radio transmission.

china has built more than 20 such large indoor stadiums since liberation in 1949.

in old china under the reactionary rule of the kuomintang, the number of stadiums could be counted on the fingers on one hand. they were monopolized by the imperialists and the reactionary ruling class for the pastime of a few.

following chairman mao's instruction "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health", new china has attached great importance to sports and regularly earmarked sums for sports installations and programme. among the facilities added since the founding of new china are outdoor and indoor stadiums, football fields, indoor tracks, gymnasiums for basketball, volleyball and gymnastics, tennis courts, skating rinks and velodromes.

in the quarter century since liberation, more than a dozen stadiums for outdoor and indoor sports have been built in peking. the 18,000-seat capital indoor stadium was completed in the heat of the great proletarian cultural revolution. it occupies more than 40,000 square metres with a convertible arena for table tennis, basketball, volleyball, gymnastics and badminton as well as skating and ice-hockey.

the 80,000-seat peking workers' stadium is a sports complex. in the heart of the stadium is a regulation football pitch surrounded by an oval, tartan-surface running track. the turfed infield is complete with facilities for jumping, vaulting and throwing events. auxiliary facilities include indoor track and swimming pool, gymnastics and table tennis facilities and training grounds for various events.

big stadiums like these are supplemented by lesser ones in various city districts and suburban counties. in addition, factories, army units, government organizations and schools have built up their own sports facilities.

the years of the cultural revolution witnessed a particularly rapid increase in sports facilities in china, in the wake of the sports-for-mass-participation movement and increasing friendly sports exchanges between china and foreign countries. in the years between 1966 and 1974, new indoor stadiums were constructed in peking, shanghai, nanking, shenyang and hangchow.

in china's vast countryside, too, sports are flourishing and many facilities have been added.

in mountainous chenpa county in shensi province, leading cadres joined the masses in blasting a slope outside the countyseat and removing 70,000 cubic metres of earthwork for a 10,000 square metre public stadium.

in lhasa, tibet, on the roof of the world, the 136 workers of a food processing plant removed rocks and filled in gullies in their sparetime to build with voluntary labour three basketball courts and one for volleyball.

in the "home of chinese swimmers" -- tungkuan county in kwangtung province -- every people's commune has its own swimming pool. in many communes, production brigades and teams, the threshing grounds are equipped and used regularly for basketball and volleyball matches.

a recent nation-wide survey shows that in prefectures and counties across rural china there are some 2,000 medium and small gymnasiums and flood-lit sports centres with spectator stands. 60 per cent of these were completed during the cultural revolution.

facilities such as these have done much to attract participation in sports in factories, mines, villages, government organizations, army units and schools throughout the country.

architects undertaking the design of new stadiums interview workers, peasants and soldiers on how best to draw greater numbers into sports and activities and accommodate enthusiastic spectators. a standard practice is the formation of groups comprising designers, construction workers and sports participants or stadium users to cooperate in designing the projected stadiums, sports participants in various events are consulted so that protective measures to prevent sports injury are included in the plans.

china's sports gear industry has also made rapid progress. in addition to sports equipment plants in peking, shanghai, tientsin, kwangchow and other big cities, a number of other factories also make sports goods as a side line product. in mountainous and multi-national yunnan, kweichow, ch..nghai and sinkiang where no sports gear industry existed, sports equipment is now produced

in considerable quantity and variety. today, china makes more than 300 kinds of sports gear for domestic requirements and exports.

a national survey of sports gear output since the start of the cultural revolution showed a sharp increase in production. the output of football, basketball and volleyball in 1974 was three times greater than 1965, before the cultural revolution, while table tennis balls and badminton shuttlecocks increased by more than 60 per cent. a big increase was registered in the output of gear and apparatus for track and field events and gymnastics, table tennis bats and badminton rackets and ping pong tables. at present, scores of new products are in trial production.

the enthusiasm for sports throughout the country has led to widespread improvisation and in various localities players frequently make their own simple gear. fishermen use discarded fishing nets for volleyball. lumbermen fix a crossbar between two trees for horizontal bar exercises. home-made gear and apparatus of this kind indicate the widespread popularity of sports among the masses. sports events draw crowds of spectators and the stadiums are always filled to capacity.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Painting Exhibition Opens in Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Sept. 25, 1975)

the albanian painting exhibition opened here today in the chekiang provincial exhibition centre, following its show in kwangchow.

the oil paintings, works of graphic art, posters and cartoons on display vividly reflect the brilliant victories won by the albanian people in socialist revolution and construction and eulogize the unbreakable militant friendship between the two parties and peoples of china and albania.

prior to the opening of the exhibition, lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, chiu chiang, vice-chairman of the hangchow city revolutionary committee, kao feng and liu chung-ching, leading members of the provincial and city branches of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and others met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and his wife, who came to attend the exhibition, pandi mele, leading member of the fine arts section of the cultural committee of the albanian ministry of culture and education, who is in charge of the exhibition, and d. trebicka, curator of the albanian museum of fine arts. then the guests and hosts saw the exhibition together.

today the national flags of china and albania flew over the exhibition centre. more than 800 local cultural workers and factory workers, peasants and soldiers gave a warm welcome to the comrades-in-arms from albania at the entrance to the exhibition centre and then saw the exhibition.

the albanian comrades who arrived in hangchow to attend the exhibition were honoured at a banquet given by vice-chairman lai ko-ko.

during their stay in hangchow, albanian ambassador behar shtylla and his wife visited the hangchow silk tapestry factory, a tea production brigade of the hsihu (west lake) commune and places of historical interest and scenic spots on the west lake.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1975)

ieng sary, deputy prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his party left here for home by special plane this afternoon.

they were seen off at the airport by chinese vice-premier chi teng-kuei, vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung and deputy departmental directors liang feng and kao chien-chung of the foreign ministry.

cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and his wife were present.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1975)

ya ma, leading member of the cinema bureau of the ministry of culture, yesterday evening met and feted j. stoddart and p. courtice, representatives of the canadian national film board, and their wives.

present on the occasion were hsueh lei, leading member of the china film corporation, and g.d. mcdonald, first secretary of the canadian embassy in peking.

the canadian guests arrived in peking on september 24 for a visit to china at the invitation of the china film corporation. they will tour southern china after visiting here.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1975)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of chilean friend guillermo del pedregal and his wife. they had a cordial and friendly conversation in the course of the banquet.

among those present were lin ping, director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the chilean friends arrived here by air today as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Baghdad Mayor Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1975)

ibrahim m. ismail, mayor of baghdad, capital of iraq, wound up his friendly visit to china and left here by air today.

seeing him off at the airport were vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee ting kuo-yu and iraqi ambassador to china fatih a.r. al-samarrai.

yesterday evening, iraqi ambassador to china fatih a.r. al-samarrai gave a banquet for the mayor's visit to china.

present were wu teh and ting kuo-yu, chairman and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang hsiao-yi, cheng yuan-hsing and shih huang. in the course of the banquet, fatih a.r. al-samarrai and wu teh proposed toasts to the complete success of the mayor's visit to china and hailed the positive contribution his visit had made in promoting the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of china and iraq and the people in peking and baghdad, the capitals of the two countries.

while in china, the distinguished iraqi guest visited an institution of higher learning, a rural people's commune, a kindergarten and scenic spots and historical sites in peking, nanking and shanghai.

CHINA AND ITALY

Vice Premier Wang Chen Meets New Italian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1975)

vice-premier wang chen met with new italian ambassador to china marco francisci di baschi this afternoon.

present were deputy director of the west european affairs department chi tsung-hua and deputy director of the protocol department kao chien-chung of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Economic Organizations Celebrate Third Anniversary of Establishment of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 25, 1975)

japanese economic and trade organizations jointly held a meeting here today to celebrate the third anniversary of the establishment of japan-china diplomatic relations and the conclusion of trade, maritime transport, air transport and fishery agreements between the two countries. the meeting was attended by 500 japanese friends of various circles.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu and chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents kan wen-fang were present at the meeting.

the meeting was presided over by kazutsura kawase, vice-chairman of the association for the promotion of international trade, japan.

speaking on behalf of the sponsoring organizations, shigeo nagano, president of the japan chamber of commerce and industry, said: "the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty to consolidate peace and friendly relations between the two countries is of important historic significance both to japan and china and to peace in asia and the world." he added: "we wholeheartedly wish that a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship will be concluded at an early date in accordance with the japan-china joint statement."

ambassador chen chu in his address expressed thanks to japanese friends in economic and trade circles for their contributions made over many years in the past to the establishment of sino-japanese diplomatic relations, the development of economic and trade relations between the two countries and the promotion of friendly contacts between the two peoples. he said: "the prospect of sino-japanese friendship is infinitely bright. all those forces which act against the tide of the era will be repudiated by history excl."

CHINA AND KOREA

Pyongyang Mass Meeting Welcomes Chinese CP Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 26, 1975)

the delegation of the communist party of china received a rousing welcome at a mass meeting called by the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea at the people's palace of culture here this afternoon. the delegation has as its leader chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; and as its deputy leader keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

present at the meeting were kim dong gyu, member of the political committee of the central committee of the w.p.k., secretary of the party central committee and vice-president of the democratic people's republic of korea; general o jin u, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee, secretary of the party central committee and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; so chol, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee; yang hyong sop, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and secretary of the party central committee; colonel general li yong mu, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and director of the general political bureau of korean people's army; kim yong nam, alternate member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee, secretary of the party central committee and director of the international department under the party central committee; and leading members of departments concerned kang hyon su, kim gyong ryon, kim gwan sop, kim yong sun, li jong mok, an jae yun, wang gyong hak, and others.

all members of the chinese party delegation, diplomats of the chinese embassy and chinese comrades working in korea attended the meeting.

in the centre of the backdrop of the rostrum were huge portraits of the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung and the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung, flanked by the national flags of the two countries.

on a banner across the rostrum was inscribed in both korean and chinese: "warm welcome to the delegation of the communist party of china" and "long live the eternal militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples". when leader chang chun-chiao and the members of the chinese delegation, in the company of comrade kim dong gyu and others, mounted the rostrum, they were greeted by warm applause.

when the rally was declared open, the band struck up the national anthems of china and korea. chief secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea kang hyon su and leader of the chinese party delegation chang chun-chiao spoke at the meeting.

kang hyon su said: "the friendship and unity between the parties and peoples of korea and china are founded on long historical ties and are cemented in blood amidst the flames of arduous revolutionary struggles."

he pointed out that the brilliant tradition of internationalist unity and cooperation between the peoples of korea and china were established in the period of revolutionary struggle against japan. after liberation, the traditional friendship and unity between the two peoples have developed in an all-round way.

he went on to speak of the active support rendered by the fraternal chinese people to the korean people's struggle in the fatherland liberation war.

he said: "the bonds of profound friendship forged by the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's volunteers and our people during the korean war and the fine spirit they displayed in helping each other selflessly continues to most strongly stir the souls of our two peoples today, and deepen their feeling of brotherhood.

"the militant friendship and solidarity that bound the korean and chinese peoples together during their revolutionary struggle against japan were strengthened, deepened and developed in the course of the korean people's war for the liberation of the fatherland."

he then recalled the chinese people's material and moral aid to the korean people during the period of postwar reconstruction and pointed out: "the great friendship, the militant solidarity and the relationship of mutual support and cooperation in the spirit of internationalism, cemented in blood by our two parties and peoples, have

withstood the severe tests of history, surmounted numerous difficulties and fully demonstrated their abounding vitality.

"this noble friendship between the korean and chinese parties and peoples is an unbreakable friendship between class brothers bound by marxism-leninism and the spirit of proletarian internationalism, a strong friendship between true revolutionary comrades who vigorously support and cooperate with each other in their common struggle, and an eternal friendship between true revolutionary peoples who are determined to carry the anti-imperialist struggle and the revolution through to the end.

"through the arduous struggle to attain their common aim and ideal, the korean and chinese parties and peoples have truly become class brothers, revolutionary comrades-in-arms and kith and kin."

he said: "the militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the korean and chinese parties and peoples were personally built and nurtured by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. no force on earth can destroy them."

"for the development of revolution, our two countries face the pressing need to further consolidate and carry forward this friendship. it is in complete accord with the interests of our two peoples. it will bring greater splendour to this tradition of glorious friendship which our two parties and peoples have built up, strengthened and developed in the course of their protracted struggle against the common enemies."

referring to the visit to china last april by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung, he pointed out that it was an epoch-making event of great historic significance; it has added a new chapter to the history of the traditional friendship and unity between our two parties and two peoples, and demonstrated to the whole world its invincible might.

kang hyon su then spoke of the achievements made by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the correct leadership of their great leader chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china.

he said: "the communist party of china founded by the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung has strengthened and developed into a powerful party through fierce class struggles against the enemies at home and abroad in a glorious historical period of more than half a century in which it led to victory the chinese revolution full of tests and heroic events.

"led by comrade mao tsetung, the communist party of china has carried out four revolutionary wars against foreign imperialists and their lackeys and ten struggles between the two lines against the left and right opportunists within the party and, in the course of this, has grown into a genuine vanguard of the chinese working class, which is closely united organizationally and ideologically, and into an invincible marxist-leninist party bound by flesh and blood with the broad masses of the people.

"thanks to its long-tested leadership, its boundless loyalty to the revolutionary cause of the working class and its unflinching struggle against the enemies, the communist party of china is supported and trusted by all the chinese people."

he said: "we sincerely wish new and still greater successes to the chinese people in their efforts to build china into a modernized and powerful socialist country before the end of the century and in their cause of liberating taiwan and unifying the whole country by adhering to the policy put forth by the tenth national congress of the communist party of china and by rallying closely round the banner of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

comrade kang hyon su then spoke about the achievements made by the korean people under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung.

he stressed that the gross industrial output value provided for by the six-year plan has been achieved one year and four months ahead of schedule; this constitutes a great miracle and an astonishing revolution. the korean people can thus celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the workers' party of korea as a great festival of victors.

dealing with the korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, kang hyon su condemned the south korea puppet clique for stubbornly attempting to create "two koreas" and perpetuate the division of the nation.

he pointed out that u.s. imperialism is the main obstacle to the peace in and peaceful reunification of korea. "under the instigation of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries, the south korean puppets have been clamouring about a non-existing 'threat of southward aggression', intensifying more than ever the fascist suppression of the south korean people and frantically carrying out preparations for war against the northern half of the republic.

"all this gravely menaces the peace in korea and extremely aggravated the tension. facts show that there exists no 'threat of southward aggression' from the north, what really exists is the threat of northward aggression from the south.

"in the final analysis, the question of peace or war in korea hinges on the attitude of the u.s. imperialists.

"if the u.s. imperialists really want peace and reunification in korea, they should stop supporting the traitorous pak jung hi clique and quickly withdraw their aggressor troops stationed in south korea under the signboard of the united nations force.

"with active support and solidarity of the fraternal chinese people, the people of other socialist countries and the third world as well as all the progressive people throughout the world, our party and people will certainly smash the internal and external splitters' conspiracy to create 'two koreas' and reunify the divided fatherland.

"i would like to take this opportunity to express our deep thanks to the fraternal communist party and people of china for their resolute support to and solidarity with our people's cause of reunification of the fatherland."

referring to the great revolutionary transformations in asia, africa and latin america after the second world war, kang hyon su said, "the third world, the new independent and national world based on the collapse of the despicable imperialist colonial system, is the great anti-imperialist force of our era, the tremendous force propelling human history forward.

"at present, the struggle of the third world peoples is developing into a collective struggle to consolidate the political independence already attained, win complete economic liberation, smash the old international order established by the imperialists, and build a new international order.

"due to similar fates in the past and the same struggle at present, the people of korea unswervingly stand on the side of the people of the third world countries.

"the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries held recently in lima, capital of peru, decided to admit the democratic people's republic of korea as a full member of the non-alignment movement. this is a brilliant victory for our party's independent foreign policy. it will play an enormous role in reinforcing the socialist forces and the anti-imperialist forces as a whole.

"the korean people will, in the future, hold high the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence, stand in the same ranks with the socialist countries, the third world countries and the non-aligned countries, continue to fight tenaciously against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of national independence and

socialism, and will advance forever shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal chinese people in the struggle to accomplish the common cause."

addressing the meeting, chang chun-chiao said: "the workers' party of korea founded and led personally by comrade kim il sung is the vanguard of the korean proletariat, the organizer and leader guiding the korean people to victory in revolution. in the very difficult and complex circumstances in the past 30 years, it has integrated the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the korean revolution, leading the korean people from one great victory to another."

then, chang chun-chiao paid high tribute to the brilliant victories scored by the workers' party and people of korea under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

he noted that the magnificent targets of korea's six-year national economic development plan have been triumphantly fulfilled ahead of schedule. this is a matter of great joy for the korean people, and its influence will go far beyond korea's boundary.

he said: "the democratic people's republic of korea, more prosperous and stronger than ever has now risen in the east of the world with a completely new look. she has established diplomatic relations with a growing number of countries and has recently joined the movement of non-aligned countries. her international prestige is rising, her role in international affairs growing. holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, the workers' party and people of korea oppose imperialism and modern revisionism, vigorously support the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and oppressed people, steadily strengthen the militant solidarity with the peoples of the world, the third world peoples in particular, and make one new contribution after another to the revolutionary cause of the world people."

he said, "the communist party and people of china hold that the reunification of korea should be realized on the basis of the principles and guide lines put forth by comrade kim il sung, and resolutely stand for the solution of the korean question by the korean people themselves without any outside interference. u.s. imperialism must withdraw all its aggressor troops and military equipment. the communist party and people of china firmly support the correct policy and solemn stand of the workers' party and government of korea on the reunification of the fatherland and firmly support the just struggle of the south korean people. we are convinced that under the leadership of comrade kim il sung and the workers' party of korea, the fellow countrymen by flesh and blood of north and south korea will certainly be reunited, and the beautiful 3,000-ri land will certainly be reunified. no force on earth can obstruct this."

he said, "the international situation characterized by great disorder under heaven continues to develop in a direction favourable to the proletariat and the peoples throughout the world and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. as the main force against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, the vigorous third world is fiercely pounding on the old world. the great victories of the people of the three indochinese countries are a heavy blow to imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. beset with difficulties at home and abroad, the superpowers are in an awkward predicament and are finding the going tougher and tougher. the revolutionary struggles of the peoples are advancing victoriously amidst turbulences. a torrent of anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonist struggles is vehemently sweeping the globe."

"the great teacher lenin pointed out: "'world domination' is, to put it briefly, the substance of imperialist policy, of which imperialist war is the continuation." the rivalry between the superpowers for world domination is growing in intensity. with europe as the main point in their rivalry, they are also contending for hegemony in asia. they carry out aggression, intervention, subversion and control everywhere. the acute rivalry between the superpowers will one day lead to a world war. at present, it is not a matter of so-called irreversible momentum of detente, but the growing danger of a new world war. we must heighten our vigilance and be prepared against it. however, we firmly believe that whatever be the case, whether war gives rise to revolution or revolution checks war, the future of the world is always bright and final victory certainly belongs to the people.

"under the present excellent international situation, the communist party and people of china will remain united with the workers' party and people of korea, strengthen the revolutionary solidarity with the peoples of the world, especially the peoples of the third world, strengthen the militant solidarity with the marxist-leninist parties and organizations of all countries, and carry through to the end the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and the struggle against modern revisionism," he said.

chang chun-chiao concluded his speech by saying: "there exists a particularly profound revolutionary friendship between the parties and peoples of china and korea. our two parties and peoples shared weal and woe and fought shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against our common enemies, and encourage and support each other in socialist revolution and construction. in the course of the our people's protracted revolutionary struggle and in socialist revolution and construction of our country, the fraternal korean people, holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, have given us tremendous support and precious assistance. we will always bear this in mind. the great friendship and revolutionary

solidarity between our two parties and peoples are founded on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism; they are created and nurtured personally by comrade mao tsetung and comrade kim il sung. no force on earth can undermine them. we whole-heartedly wish that the great friendship and militant solidarity between the parties and peoples of china and korea will last forever like the water of the yalu river and remain evergreen like the firs and pines on the mountains excl."

the speeches of comrades kang hyon su and chang chun-chiao drew round after round of hearty applause.

chief secretary kang hyon su, in the name of the meeting, presented the delegation of the communist party of china with a silk banner, and delegation leader chang chun-chiao, on behalf of the delegation of the communist party of china, presented to the meeting a silk banner.

when chang chun-chiao shook hand warmly and embraced with kim dong gyu and kang hyon su, the entire hall gave a standing ovation.

the meeting was permeated with a warm atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, unity and militance between the parties and peoples of korea and china. it wound up amidst the strains of the internationale.

after the meeting, the song and dance ensemble of the korean people's army gave an art performance. the korean artists presented revolutionary songs of korea and china, korean dances and other interesting items.

at the end of the performance, the delegation of the communist party of china presented a basket of flowers to the korean artists. chang chun-chiao and other chinese guests, in the company of kim dong gyu and other korean comrades, mounted the stage and shook hands with the artists, congratulating them on their success, and had a photo taken together with them.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Exhibition Group Leader Leaves for Mexico

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1975)

hu jui-lin, leader of the chinese exhibition group to mexico, left here for tijuana by plane yesterday.

seeing him off at the airport were li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and jesus domene, first secretary of the mexican embassy in peking.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Feature: Struggle Continues as People Forge Ahead -- by Chinese Journalists Group to Mozambique

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1975)

the battle cry, "struggle continues excl." is resounding far and wide in the air of mozambique. like a bugle calling for action, it had once urged the mozambican people under the colonial rule to take up arms and persist in a protracted people's war until national emancipation was won. now in the post liberation days, the battle cry has become a mobilization order for the people to achieve fresh victories in the development of national economy and consolidation of national independence by closing their ranks, heightening their vigilance and carrying forward the glorious hard working tradition.

there are very rich mineral resources in the 800-kilometre-long zambezi river valley in mozambique. the fertile alluvial plains offer favourable conditions for the development of industrial and agricultural production in the country. but the rich resources were plundered by the colonialists in the past. more than 4,600 foreign-owned big plantations had hired 130,000 to 140,000 africans to work on its 2,500,000 hectares of land for the cultivation of such cash crops as sugar-cane, cashew nuts, coconuts, tea and sisal for exports, while the 1,640,000 african households, tilling only a small percentage of mozambique's farmland with very backward methods, were ruthlessly exploited. they were forced to sell their agricultural products to the portuguese monopoly companies at low prices fixed by the portuguese colonial authorities.

when the agreement on the independence of mozambique was signed in september 1974, a handful of colonialist forces had tried by every means to disrupt the country's industrial and agricultural production and its financial markets in a vain attempt to make trouble.

many of the fleeing 102,000 portuguese were plantation owners. more than 100 plantation owners had fled the limpopo valley, one of the main agricultural areas, to south africa with their tractors and farm equipment. and those white plantation owners who stayed behind in the southern part have refused to grow food crops.

in these circumstances, the transitional government, under the leadership of the mozambique liberation front (frelimo), has taken resolute measures to wage an uncompromising struggle against the colonialist provocation and resistance. the frelimo's political educational work in the vast rural areas has aroused the peasants to accuse and expose the white colonialists' crimes. a national agricultural production campaign with emphasis on grains then followed. peasants have been mobilized to sow in time on the farms left by the white expatriates. cadres, soldiers, students and women have also been organized to work in the countryside to reclaim wasteland, thus bringing about a great upsurge in agricultural production.

when the journalists group toured lourenco marques, they were taken to the newly-reclaimed land at machava and boane. the reclaimed four to five hectares at boane has a good prospect. the soil there is soft and black and rich in water resources. a women organization leader of the maputo province who accompanied the chinese journalists proudly told them: "if you have a chance to come here again next year, you will find this place abundant in fish and rice. we shall cook the rice grown here for you, our chinese brothers, and let you share with us the happiness of our victory."

joao base, 170 kilometres northeast of litchinga, provincial capital of niassa, is the central base in the eastern part of the province. joao bosco, eastern district commander of the province and one of the then commanders of the guerrilla centre, brought us to visit the ten-square kilometre base in the thick forest. in the base camp of simple thatched cottages, commanders and fighters had drawn up battle plans under dim oil lamps and the execution of these plans had thrown into panic the enemy troops huddling up in isolated towns.

today, the central base has become a production base for rebuilding the country. while defending their country, the old guerrilla fighters along with the new fighters are devoting themselves to production in the forest, thus carrying forward the spirit of labour cultivated during the years of war. they have dug many ditches to irrigate the

fields. cabbages, tomatoes, carrots and chives are grown in the vegetable garden, and cattle, pigs, chickens and rabbits are raised in the farm. fighters had built a fish pond with fish fries brought from the niassa lake.

on a sunday morning of august 24, we drove to magude county, 200 kilometres from the capital. on the way, we saw office workers, carrying farm tools, flocking to the suburban farmland to take part in voluntary labour. on arrival, the head of the county led us to visit a piece of farmland 15 kilometres from the county town. a seething scene of labour immediately attracted our attention. in the warm sunshine, dozens of women were digging canals and several young women among them were singing folk songs which expressed their happiness in sharing the reconstruction of their country. the sound of a motor-pump drew us to the riverside where a barefoot middle-aged woman was operating a pump. water poured into the newly-digged canals from a pipe before it flowed into the farmland to irrigate the newly-planted potatoes.

the two-hectare farmland has been newly opened up under the leadership of the women's organization of maputo province, women in the capital went there in rotation to take part in manual labour every sunday.

the counter-revolutionary riots staged by the diehards in the former colonialist army after the signing of the agreement on the independence of mozambique are still fresh in the memory of the mozambican people. whether in the streets, airport, harbour and railway stations or in shops and hospitals, we can see the big red watchword "vigilance" everywhere. in this country, to maintain vigilance is not only the duty of soldiers with gun in their hands, but also the sacred task of the people of all social strata.

head of zambezia province bonifacio gruveta masamba, pointed out: "our country has gained independence. on the surface, the enemy seem to be non-existent, but in reality, they still are locked in struggles against us in every field. in this new situation, if our people do not keep vigilance, we will lose everything." a frelimo cadre who is a leading member of a textile factory in the capital, said: "as military struggle is overt and economic struggle is covert, so in certain aspects, economic struggle is more complicated than military struggle. on the eve of independence, some white technicians in our factory left mozambique in the hope of subduing us with technical problems. after independence, someone deliberately engineered incidents, instigated some workers to go on strike or go slow in work and corrupted cadres with bribes. both cadres and workers have to maintain high vigilance, learn how to tackle economic problems and combat remnant colonialist forces." an african doctor in the sao jose hospital in the capital said:

"this hospital was originally a catholic hospital, and its president was a priest. he hated revolution, and stealthily sent money and property of the hospital abroad. after discovering this, our government expelled him. this was a struggle in the medical circles. to those who oppose the mozambique revolution under the cloak of religion, we must maintain sharp vigilance, and never allow them to become lawless."

during our visit, we heard dozens of village children sing the chorus "down with imperialism, down with colonialism, down with capitulationism, down with schism", saw middle school students perform the modern drama "heighten vigilance, beware of enemy agents", and learned many examples of the struggle against corruption. all this shows that the mozambican people after gaining independence still maintain high vigilance and engage in an unflinching struggle against colonialist forces.

mozambique is a state with a long history. the name of this country is from swahili, meaning "brightness has come". the long night has passed, today the heroic mozambique people are facing brightness, holding high the banner "struggle continues", and marching forward on the road of opposing imperialism and colonialism.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Palestine Martyrs Works Society Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1975)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a delegation of the palestine martyrs works society led by president of the society aba ala. in the course of the banquet, guests and hosts had a warm and friendly chat.

present were hamad abdul aziz aydi, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and his wife.

the delegation arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the host association.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

NPC Vice Chairman Meets Sri Lanka Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1975)

hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with sunetra rupesinghe, daughter of prime minister mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike of sri lanka, and her husband kumar rupesinghe.

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda was present.

present on the occasion was cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

China Council for Promotion of International Trade Delegation Back in Peking from Sweden and Switzerland

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1975)

the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade returned to peking by air today after its successful visits to sweden and switzerland.

leader of the delegation was wang yao-ting, chairman of the council, and deputy leader was wang feng-en, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee.

they were greeted at the airport by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

present were swedish ambassador to china kaj bjork and swiss ambassador to china heinz markus langenbacher.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

New Swiss Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1975)

heinz markus langenbacher, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the swiss confederation to the people's republic of china, this morning presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were ho ying, vice-foreign minister, hsu wei-chin, deputy director of the west european affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

also present was francis pianca, counsellor of the swiss embassy here.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Sept. 24, 1975)

president julius nyerere monday received chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND UN

Full Text of Speech by Chiao Kuan-hua, Chairman of Chinese Delegation, at 30th Session of UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 26, 1975)

following is the full text of the speech by chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china and minister of foreign affairs, at the plenary meeting of the 30th session of the united nations general assembly this morning:

mr. president,

profound changes have taken place in the international situation since the 29th session of the united nations general assembly. a serious capitalist economic crisis plagues most parts of the world. all the basic contradictions in the world are further sharpening. the trend of revolution by the people of the world is actively developing. the asian, african and latin american peoples have advanced valiantly and won a series of significant victories in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. on the other hand, the contention between the two superpowers for world hegemony has become more and more intense. the whole world is in greater turbulence and unrest. rhetoric about detente cannot cover up the stark reality. the danger of war is visibly growing.

first of all, it should be pointed out that the great victory of the three indochinese peoples has shaken the world. the cambodian and vietnamese peoples have thoroughly defeated u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, thus making an important contribution to the anti-imperialist cause of the people of the world and greatly inspiring all oppressed nations and oppressed people. their victory is a brilliant example showing that a weak nation can defeat a strong, and a small nation can defeat a big.

the peoples of asia are strongly against superpower interference and control and against the attempt of any country to seek hegemony in any part of asia. the southeast asian countries want their region to become a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, free from any form or manner of interference by outside powers. this position of theirs has won the recognition and respect of an increasing number of countries. the struggle of the south asian peoples against expansionism and hegemonism has made new progress. in west asia, long-standing disputes have been resolved by the countries concerned which excluded foreign influence and conducted consultations on an equal footing, thus creating favourable conditions for friendly cooperation among the countries in the region. the gulf countries are getting united in the common struggle against superpower infiltration and control.

in africa, mozambique, cape verde, sao tome and principe and the comoros have achieved independence one after another. this is the result of their persistence in protracted struggles, particularly in protracted armed struggles. the struggle of the people of zimbabwe, namibia and azania against racism and white rule is developing in depth. the situation on the african continent is most encouraging.

the struggle of the latin american peoples to combat imperialism and hegemonism, safeguard state sovereignty and defend their national natural resources and economic rights and interests has continued to surge forward. they have reinforced in various ways their unity in the struggle.

furthermore, we are pleased to see that in oceania, papua new guinea has achieved its national independence recently.

in order to change the old international economic order and oppose the shifting of economic crises, the third world countries have, in pursuance of the declaration and programme of action adopted by the u.n. general assembly at its sixth special session, advanced many reasonable proposals and waged unremitting struggles at various conferences and achieved marked successes.

the unity and struggle of the third world countries, extending from the political to the economic sphere, have ushered in a new stage in the revolutionary cause of the people of the world against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

the countries of the second world have also heightened their struggle against superpower and particularly social-imperialist control, intervention, subversion and threat of force. the trend among the west european countries to get united against hegemonism has continued to grow. the second world has increased its dialogue and contacts with the third world. such cooperation will doubtless have good prospects for development as long as it is based on mutual respect for sovereignty and equality.

the contention between the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, extends to all parts of the world. they are intensifying their strife in europe, the mediterranean, the middle east, the persian gulf, the indian ocean, the pacific, the atlantic, asia, africa and latin america. strategically, europe is the focus of their contention. social-imperialism is making a feint to the east while attacking in the west. this was revealed, rather than covered up, by the conference on security and cooperation in europe. the two superpowers do reach some agreements from time to time, but these only erect a facade, behind which they are engaged in bigger and fiercer contention.

take for example the agreement in principle reached at the u.s.-soviet summit meeting last november on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. this agreement only sets a numerical limit on the arms in question, which exceeds the amount each side possesses at the moment, while qualitatively it sets no limit at all. it is evident, therefore, that such an agree-

ment should more appropriately be called an agreement on strategic arms expansion rather than an agreement on strategic arms limitation. facts are at hand to prove this. since the signing of this agreement, the united states and the soviet union have both stepped up their development and deployment of new-type strategic arms, each trying hard to overpower the other.

of late, the soviet union has made use of the conclusion of the european security conference to turn out much propaganda alleging that detente has progressed to a new stage. this is sheer deceptive talk. we are aware of the eager desire for security on the part of the many small and medium countries which participated in that conference. we are also aware that they have no illusions about its agreements which have no binding force. what security, let alone detente, is there to speak of when europe remains in the prolonged state of tense armed confrontation? while chanting "peace and security" in the conference hall, the soviet union made moves to aggravate tension outside. it not only concentrated massive military forces and carried out unbridled provocations in the seas of northern europe and the mediterranean, but also brazenly stretched its tentacles to the iberian peninsula. such deeds of expansion coupled with words of detente are a huge mockery of the european security conference. from its inception we considered the european security conference a european insecurity conference. now that this conference has ended, is there greater security in europe? in our view, no. it has not altered the basic situation in europe in the least. if one should be so naive as to believe in the soviet propaganda, that would be dangerous indeed.

the soviet leadership hankers after a so-called "asian collective security system." now that the european security conference has been a success, as they say, we asian countries should learn from its example. what a bright idea exclamation the situation in asia, however, is different from that in europe. it was only a short while ago that a superpower was driven out of indochina. so the purpose of the soviet union is not the preservation of asian security; rather it is to "fill the vacuum" and at the same time divert world attention to asia to cover up the fact that europe is the focus of its strategy. as for the principle of the inviolability of existing frontiers that was stressed at the european security conference, what implications would it have in asia? is it that the soviet union wants us to recognize as legal its occupation of the territories of some asian countries while at the same time allowing it to reserve the right to support one asian country in violating the existing frontiers of another, as it did in 1971? to put it bluntly, the idea of a so-called "asian collective security system" peddled by the soviet leadership is designed to facilitate its contention with the other superpower for hegemony in the asia-pacific region and serves as a means by which it seeks to divide and control the asian countries. but the asian countries, which won their independence after protracted struggles, know well that in order to be masters of their own house they must never "let the tiger in through the back door while repulsing the wolf through

the front gate." china's attitude towards this stuff of "asian collective security system" is clear-cut: first, we are against it; second, we despise it.

as lenin pointed out time and again, imperialism means war. so long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist, war is inevitable. the content of imperialist politics is world domination, and the continuation of this politics is imperialist war. since both superpowers are after world domination, the contradiction between them is irreconcilable; one either overpowers the other, or is overpowered. the so-called "balance of power", even if it exists, is only a transient and superficial one. it will not do to depend on a "balance of power" or a so-called "balance of terror" for maintaining peace. khrushchov's brainchild that peaceful coexistence is the only alternative in this nuclear age is a hypocritical lie. if the soviet union took this stuff seriously, why should it frantically develop conventional armed forces in addition to energetically developing nuclear arms, and maintain an offensive posture far exceeding its defence needs? with the superpowers contending so fiercely and expanding their armaments so madly, they are bound to go to war against each other some day. this is independent of man's will. the superpowers are the source of a new world war, and the danger of war comes mainly from the wildly ambitious social-imperialism. the frequent meetings between the superpowers and their profuse talk about detente precisely prove that there is no detente, let alone lasting peace, in this world. what characterizes the current world situation is decidedly not an irreversible process of detente but the approaching danger of a new world war.

we hope that the people of all countries will heighten their vigilance and get prepared against the growing danger of a new world war. it is better to be prepared than unprepared. without preparations one will suffer. the superpowers look strong but are inwardly weak and very isolated. the more evils they do, the more thoroughly they will reveal their true features, and the stronger the resistance of the people of the world will become. at present, the factors for both revolution and war are increasing on a world scale. whether war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents war, in either case the international situation will develop in a direction favourable to the people. and the future of the world will be bright.

mr. president,

numerous questions will be considered at the current session of the general assembly. the chinese delegation would like to state our views on some of them.

1. the question of opposing colonialism

the past year was a year in which the african people continued to win important victories in their struggle for national independence and liberation. with the collapse of the portuguese colonial system and the glorious birth of a

number of newly independent states, the african national liberation movement has advanced to a new stage, and the last strongholds of colonialism in southern africa are assailed from all sides by the multitude of african people and countries persisting in struggle.

but even before old-line colonialism dies out, the two superpowers have already stepped in. the united states has long supported colonial rule in africa, and southern africa in particular. the soviet union, flaunting the banner of "socialism", has infiltrated into the african national liberation movement to sow discord and stir up trouble in an attempt to bring the movement within its social-imperialist orbit.

all revolutionary people of the world are saddened by the civil war in angola. differences within a national liberation movement are something normal. the correct attitude is to encourage unity in their common struggle to combat the enemy and drive out the colonialists. that is why the organization of african unity has recognized and supported all the three liberation organizations in angola engaged in armed struggle and has made tireless efforts to promote unity in the angolan national liberation movement. but the soviet leadership which considers itself as the patron of the national liberation movement disregards the agreement reached among the three angolan organizations on unity against the enemy and has, through its propaganda media, identified one organization as revolutionary and censured another as reactionary in a deliberate attempt to create division. furthermore, it has sent large quantities of arms, including heavy arms, to one of the angolan organizations. that was how the civil war was provoked in angola. the other superpower, on its part, has not lagged behind. the situation in angola is becoming ever more complicated.

from the very beginning china has given her support to the national liberation movement in angola. we gave military aid to all three angolan liberation organizations to help them fight portuguese colonialism. being aware of their differences, we have all along urged them to unite against the enemy. after the agreement on independence was reached between the angolan national liberation movement and portugal, we stopped giving new military aid to the three angolan organizations. such are the facts, and facts are more eloquent than words. the soviet slanders against china can in no way cover up the truth; instead, they serve to lay bare the true features of the soviet union.

the civil war in angola instigated by the soviet union is a bad thing, but a good thing too. it is good precisely because it serves as teaching material by negative example. all revolutionary movements are bound to go through twists and turns. we believe that the broad masses of the angolan people, after experiencing setbacks and detours, will certainly uphold unity, persist in struggle, frustrate the superpower and particularly social-imperialist schemes and achieve their independence and liberation. their temporary difficulties and sacrifices will not only greatly enhance their own

political awareness, but provide a profound lesson for the liberation movements of the oppressed nations throughout the world.

an excellent situation prevails in africa. it was because the racists in southern africa were driven into a corner that vorster of south africa proposed "dialogue" between the minority white regime of southern rhodesia and the zimbabwe national liberation organizations. this signifies only the weakness of the racists and not at all their strength. through such tactics they intend to disintegrate the national liberation movement and to preserve the reactionary white rule. the recent conference of heads of state and government of the organization of african unity penetratingly stated that "vorster's detente manoeuvres on rhodesia are a transparent trick to frustrate majority rule and to disarm the freedom-fighters." the conference stressed the necessity of armed struggle, called on the zimbabwe people to immediately intensify their armed struggle and expressed the determination to fight by every means possible the white racist regimes until their complete elimination. we warmly support this correct stand. we have always advocated the use of revolutionary dual tactics against the reactionaries' counter-revolutionary dual tactics. armed struggle is fundamental; the people's armed forces must be strengthened and not weakened, negotiations or no negotiations. deviations and detours may sometimes occur in the complicated struggle against counter-revolutionary dual tactics. but the people will sum up their experience, overcome difficulties and continue to advance. through long and tortuous struggles the people of southern africa will eventually win the complete liberation of the african continent.

ii. the korean question

the independent and peaceful reunification of korea is the common aspiration of the entire korean people. over the years the democratic people's republic of korea has put forward many reasonable proposals and propositions for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. thanks to its initiative, an agreement was reached with the south korean authorities in 1972 on the three principles for independent and peaceful reunification, which were affirmed by the u.n. general assembly in 1973. however, korea remains divided today, because the pak jung hi clique, supported by the united states, has abandoned these principles and sabotaged the north-south talks.

under the impact of the great victory of the indochinese peoples this year, u.s. imperialism became panicky. it endlessly repeated the myth of a so-called "threat of a southward invasion from the north" concocted by the pak jung hi clique, deliberately played up the tension on the korean peninsula and even declared that it would not hesitate to use nuclear weapons there. backed and abetted by the united states, the pak jung hi clique pursued its policy of national division with greater frenzy, issued a succession of "emergency laws", declared a state of war and intensified its sup-

pression of the people in south korea. it looked as if a korean war were touch and go. as a matter of fact, that was much ado about nothing. it is now clear that the united states and the pak jung hi clique have acted in this way merely to create a pretext and deceive the people of the world so that u.s. troops may hang on in south korea and the division of korea may be perpetuated. if there is a danger of war on the korean peninsula, it can only originate from the south korean authorities that constantly clamour for "reunification by prevailing over communism," and absolutely not from the democratic people's republic of korea which insists on independent and peaceful reunification.

the draft resolution on korea submitted by the united states, japan and other countries this year claims a "preparedness" to terminate the united nations command. but there is no mention at all of the withdrawal of foreign troops from south korea. obviously, its purpose is, under the cover of terminating the u.n. command, to legalize the presence of u.s. troops in south korea and create "two koreas." the u.s. attempt to thrust the pak jung hi clique into the united nations is part of this scheme. clearly, such a draft resolution can by no means lead to a peaceful settlement of the korean question, no matter how nicely it is worded. it is absolutely unacceptable to us.

we have consistently held that the korean question should be settled by the korean people themselves free from any outside interference. the draft resolution on korea submitted by algeria, china and other countries proposes that the united nations command be dissolved and all the foreign troops stationed in south korea under the flag of the united nations be withdrawn, and that the korean armistice agreement be replaced with a peace agreement signed by the real parties to the armistice agreement. it also puts forward a series of positive measures to remove tension between north and south korea, prevent armed conflicts and promote the normalization of the situation. this proposal is entirely just and reasonable. it not only meets the eager desire of the entire korean people but is conducive to the fundamental improvement of the situation on the korean peninsula and in northeast asia.

the united nations command must be dissolved. from the day of its formation it has been illegal and a tool of u.s. aggression. in fact, it has become a u.s. command long since.

however, the dissolution of the u.n. command must be coupled with the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south korea. for what would be the point of merely changing the name while keeping everything else intact? continued presence of u.s. troops in south korea under whatever name contravenes the principles of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea and will only aggravate the tension on the korean peninsula. the question of withdrawal of all the foreign troops from korea should have been discussed and settled within three months after the signing of the korean

armistice agreement. this has been delayed for no less than twenty-two years because of obstructions placed by successive american administrations. and seventeen years have passed since the chinese people's volunteers withdrew on their own initiative from the democratic people's republic of korea to facilitate a peaceful settlement of the korean question. now there are no foreign troops in north korea, but u.s. troops still hang on in south korea. for how much longer does the united states intend to prolong such a state of affairs?

korea cannot remain forever in a state of armistice. the u.s. representative's idea for the united states and the south korean authorities to propose to the parties of the armistice the convening of a conference to discuss ways to preserve the armistice agreement is of no avail. the korean armistice agreement has been in existence for 22 years, and how much longer will it be preserved? moreover, as is known to all, the parties of the korean armistice agreement have in fact changed a great deal. the chinese people's volunteers withdrew from korea long ago. most components of the united nations command have dispersed and evaporated into thin air. so how can such a conference be convened? as for the exploration at such a conference of the possibility of a larger conference to negotiate a more fundamental arrangement, is it not even more impractical? after the armistice in 1953, under the provisions of the armistice agreement a political conference of a higher level should have been held to settle the korean question. however, owing to sabotage by the united states, even its preliminary talks failed to produce any result. subsequently in 1954, the korean and chinese sides made tremendous efforts in geneva to urge the convening of a political conference of a higher level in the hope that a peaceful settlement of the korean question could be realized. at the time, the u.s. representative, stubbornly and arbitrarily clinging to his own course, went so far as to refuse to reopen any discussions on the korean question in the future. thus, the united states singlehandedly slammed the door to a political conference on the korean question. in the actual circumstances at present, the practical way is for the real parties to the korean armistice agreement to negotiate and sign a peace agreement to replace the armistice agreement. the facts over the past two decades and more prove that u.s. interference in korea is the root cause of constant tensions in korea. therefore, the key to a peaceful settlement of the korean question lies in the conclusion of a peace agreement to replace the armistice agreement and in the withdrawal of all u.s. troops.

the united states asserts that as there is no normal international boundary between north and south korea, the armistice agreement and the demilitarized zone stipulated therein absolutely must not be changed. we cannot accept this view. korea is only in a state of temporary division. between north and south korea there can be no normal international boundary but only a provisional demarcation line. since both north and south korea have agreed on the mutual non-use of force and on reunification by peaceful means, why should it be impossible for some necessary measures to be

agreed on to settle this problem pending the peaceful reunification? it is groundless to assert that a war will break out in korea in the absence of the armistice agreement.

the chinese delegation maintains that the draft resolution on korea sponsored by algeria and other countries is one that can solve the problem. we hope that the current session of the general assembly will seriously consider and adopt this draft resolution.

iii. the middle east question

since the october war, the middle east has reverted to a state of "no war, no peace." this is the result of the fierce and many-sided contention between the two superpowers carried on against the will of the arab and palestinian peoples.

during this period, disengagement agreements were signed between egypt and israel and between syria and israel. recently, a second disengagement agreement has been signed by egypt and israel. nevertheless, the middle east question is far from being settled.

it is mainly the two superpowers that are to be held responsible for this state of affairs. in the two years since the october war, one superpower proposed a "comprehensive solution" and the other a "step-by-step solution" of the middle east question, each trying hard to boost itself and denigrate the other and masquerade as a friend of the arab and palestinian peoples. in fact, while the united states has no intention of bringing about a thorough settlement of the middle east question, the soviet union is still less inclined to do so. it may be recalled that when the october war in the middle east was at its most critical juncture and thereafter, the soviet union withheld the shipment of arms already promised to egypt and even pressed for the repayment of debts. how can one expect such a perfidious country to support in earnest the arab people in their just struggle for the recovery of the lost territories and the restoration of the palestinian national rights?

both superpowers have the need to maintain a state of "no war, no peace" in the middle east -- brief fighting followed by a period of truce, with both war and peace kept under control. taking advantage of this state of affairs, they contend for spheres of influence, places of strategic importance and oil resources in the middle east. taking advantage of the same, they sell munitions in order to reap fabulous profits and alleviate their own economic difficulties. again taking advantage of this, they test new weapons in preparation for a new war on a larger scale. all this is done at the expense of the fundamental interests of the people in the middle east.

countless agreements on the middle east have been reached inside and outside the united nations in the past twenty-odd years. now, in retrospect, is there any agreement that has

been strictly observed by the israeli aggressors, or that has brought about a basic change in the middle east situation? none, practically none. in the final analysis, it is not agreements on paper but the struggle of the people that will determine the future of the middle east. what calls for close attention and vigilance now is that a superpower is taking advantage of the present situation to sow discord and attempt to undermine arab unity. the arab and palestinian peoples must never be taken in.

the chinese people have consistently supported the arab and palestinian peoples in their just struggle against the israeli aggressors and have all along opposed superpower contention in the middle east. we believe that the palestinian and arab peoples will continue to strengthen their unity, persevere in struggle and carry their fight against aggression and hegemonism through to the end.

iv. the question of disarmament

disarmament is an old question. at a time when there is a growing danger of a new world war, it is fully understandable that the people of all countries, and those of the third and second world countries in particular, should feel more concerned about this question. after the european security conference, the soviet leadership has become particularly clamourous for "complementing political detente by military detente," preaching that the most important task now is general and complete disarmament. this is making political profit out of the well-intentioned desire of the people of the world. it is a calculated fraud.

anyone having respect for realities can see that in europe there is no political detente at all but a fierce and all-sided contention between the two superpowers. immediately after the conclusion of the european security conference the soviet union violated norway's airspace. is this not another proof that the so-called detente is just empty talk? to advocate in these circumstances the expanding, developing in depth and spreading of detente can only make people laugh their heads off.

exploiting the developing countries' keen desire to develop their national economies, the soviet union recently has again trumpeted its proposal for a 10 per cent reduction of the military budgets of the five permanent members of the security council and the use of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries. the soviet union deems this proposal its masterstroke, and its representatives have tried to sell it to us here for no one knows how many times. but so far he has failed to inform us just how big the real soviet military budget is. it would probably take several years to get this clear. and who knows how many more before military budgets can truly be reduced as proposed by the soviet union? this magnificent soviet plan, to use a chinese saying, is "to draw a pie to satisfy hunger." if the developing countries were made to wait for such assistance, wouldn't they be left helpless like "the stranded fish which is promised water to be fetched from a distant sea?"

china's views on disarmament are known to all. we are for disarmament. but it must be genuine and not phoney disarmament. we are against phoney disarmament, and still more against the soviet attempt to use a disarmament conference as a veil to cover up the truth of its arms expansion and war preparations. the two superpowers are quickening their pace towards a new world war. at this juncture, a disarmament conference in whatever form will only create illusions of peace, serve to deceive and lull the people of the world and bind the hands of the numerous small and medium countries. this is what we are firmly against.

as regards a world disarmament conference, china keeps to her position set forth long ago, namely, it must have a clear aim and the necessary pre-conditions. the clear aim is the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and absolutely not the so-called limitation of strategic arms. the necessary pre-conditions are: all nuclear countries, and particularly the two nuclear superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, must first of all undertake the unequivocal obligation that they will not be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and in any circumstances, and in particular will not use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-free zones, and that they must withdraw from abroad all their armed forces, including nuclear-missile forces, and dismantle all their military bases, including nuclear bases, on the territories of other countries. but now the superpowers even refuse to undertake the minimum obligation of not using nuclear weapons against the non-nuclear countries. how can it be said that conditions are ripe for holding a world disarmament conference?

historical experience merits attention. the more the imperialists diffuse a smokescreen of disarmament, the bigger is the danger of war. before world war ii, a large-scale international disarmament conference lasting nearly three years was held under the sponsorship of the league of nations after nearly seven years of preparation, and hundreds of proposals and suggestions were discussed. but the results? arms expansion instead of disarmament, and war instead of peace. the only effect of that conference was to put many countries off guard and as a result, they were caught unprepared by the outbreak of the second world war and suffered a great deal.

we hold that the united nations should not repeat the mistake of the league of nations.

nevertheless, as was expected, the soviet union tabled at this session of the general assembly a proposal for the "complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests." this is old ware in new wrappings and another of its tricks for maintaining nuclear monopoly. china's stand on this question is clear to all and we will not repeat it. as regards the soviet proposal for the prohibition of the manufacture of what it calls new types of weapons even more formidable than nuclear weapons, its aim is none other than to divert people's attention from the immediate issues by talking about remote things. let it be discussed by those who are prepared

to manufacture such weapons. there is no need to bring it up here to scare people.

v. the question of development

since the sixth special session of the general assembly, the third world countries have waged effective struggles and put forward a series of reasonable proposals and ideas for transforming the old international economic order based on exploitation. the oil-exporting countries have bravely stood up to superpower intimidation and threats, and kept a firm hold on their oil resources and their right to fix oil prices. many countries have adopted measures against transnational corporations to regain their sovereign rights in varying degrees. various associations of raw material-producing countries have been set up one after another. the third world countries have put forward a number of proposals, such as the integrated programme for commodities and the indexation of prices, for the transformation of the present irrational international economic order. the situation of the struggle in the economic field against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism is excellent.

there are two conflicting positions on the question of development. the position taken by the third world is for maintaining independence and self-reliance, transforming the old economic order of exploitation of the third world by a few big powers and establishing a new economic order on the principles of sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit. the other position, taken by the superpowers, stresses "interdependence" or "international division of labour" between the exploiting and the exploited countries in an attempt to preserve the old economic order. are the industrially developed countries and the raw material-producing countries interdependent? yes, they are. this interdependence has been in existence ever since the emergence of a single world market. the point is what kind of interdependence. it may be said that there is an interdependence between the horse and its rider. but, we all know it is the horse that takes the burden and not the rider. as for "international division of labour," it is in essence one and the same as "interdependence." with the emergence of colonialism and imperialism, a new and international division of labour sprang up in the world that converted one part of the globe into a chiefly agricultural field of production serving the other part which was a chiefly industrial field. but to call such cosmopolitan exploitation internationalism is an idea that could only be engendered in the brains of the social-imperialists. whether or not there is exploitation in the existing international economic relations and whether or not an end should be put to such exploitation -- this is a real problem of great importance today.

towards the demand of the third world for transforming the old international economic order, two differing attitudes are adopted by different industrially developed countries. one is dialogue, and the other confrontation. since the use of oil as a weapon by the oil-exporting countries, one superpower has kept hurling abuses and waving the big stick at them

and even threatened them with armed intervention in an attempt to coerce them into submission. the other superpower has chimed in, saying that oil prices should not be raised unilaterally and asserting threateningly that the aggravation of the oil problem may cause a new flare-up of international tensions. both take an out-and-out imperialist attitude. we are firmly against this attitude. facts show that this attitude, far from subduing the oil-exporting countries, only stimulated them to closer unity and hardened their fighting will. we are in favour of dialogue. in the past year and more, many second world countries have frequently tried dialogue with a number of third world countries, and some of these attempts have yielded positive results. ties between the second world and the third world have been strengthened. this is a good phenomenon in the international economic life of today.

in the face of the worsening capitalist economic crisis and the shifting of crisis by industrialized countries, the third world countries have advanced such proposals as the integrated programme for commodities, the indexation of prices and the democratization of the international financial institutions in order to improve their trade terms and develop their national economies. these are entirely justifiable and are minimum demands. but they have met with opposition from a few major industrialized countries. for they constitute a violation of the so-called free market system, which is allegedly sacred and inviolable. instead, those industrialized countries have put forward a series of concrete proposals allegedly designed to "promote economic development." as a matter of fact, the so-called free market of today has never been free ever since the emergence of monopoly capital. this market is free only for monopoly capital and the industrial powers and not for the developing countries. in the sixties, for example, the prices of oil and many other raw materials were kept so low. was that determined by supply and demand? no, it was determined arbitrarily, or "freely", if you like, by big monopoly capital. to transform the old international economic order, it is imperative to touch this free market system of gaining profits at the expense of others. otherwise, no matter how many concrete proposals the superpowers may submit or how much money they may promise, these in essence are nothing but a kind of alms and relief which can at best temporarily mitigate a little the difficulties of the developing countries but will not help them shake off exploitation and control. the root cause of their poverty will still be there. the gap between the poor and rich countries will keep widening.

the oil weapon has opened up new vistas for the anti-colonialist, anti-imperialist and anti-hegemonic struggle in the economic field. the key to the victories of the oil struggle lies in upholding unity and daring to touch what the industrial powers regard as sacred and inviolable. all raw material-producing countries should get organized and fight in defence of their proper interests. some people accuse opec of being a monopoly organization, a cartel. why don't they stop and think that cartels, trusts and transnational corporations were inventions of the industrial powers and that to date they still

weigh down heavily on the developing countries. are we to tolerate the injustice of the magistrates being allowed to burn down houses while the common people are forbidden to use fire even to light lamps? all the developing countries should unite more closely. it is true that among the developing countries some are in the greatest need. other countries should give them more help, and they have already begun to do so. the neediest and other developing countries share common experiences and face common tasks. to call the neediest countries the "fourth world" is groundless or ill-intentioned. there are no saviours in the world. to develop the national economy, a country must persist in independence and self-reliance. political independence is not won easily, so it is essential to give play to state sovereignty to eliminate gradually but firmly the forces of imperialism and all forces of colonialism and neo-colonialism. the old international economic order was evolved over centuries of colonialist and imperialist plunder and exploitation. it is impossible to thoroughly change it at one stroke. the seventh special session of the general assembly is a continuation of the struggle of the sixth special session. the struggle against exploitation will be a long one. united as one and persisting in our efforts, we developing countries will surely attain our goal.

mr. president,

before concluding my speech, i would like to state briefly our opinions on the review of the u.n. charter. we are in favour of reviewing the charter and making the necessary amendments. nothing in the world is immutable. the situation within and outside the united nations has changed, and it is only natural that the charter should be amended accordingly so as to suit the changed situation. this is common sense. basing themselves on the purposes and principles of the charter, many countries have put forward views in principle on the revision of certain provisions of the charter, such as expanding the power of the general assembly, restricting the power of the security council, changing the composition of the security council, limiting or abolishing the veto right of the states permanent members of the security council. we think that these views deserve serious consideration. since the u.n. charter was drawn up by man, why can't it be revised by man? but the superpowers are greatly upset by the changed situation within the united nations. one superpower describes the democratic voting in the general assembly as a "tyranny of the majority." the other goes further; at the mere mention of the phrase "review of the u.n. charter," it flies into a rage and breaks into abuse, calling people in favour of reviewing the charter "reactionary forces." it mortally fears that it might be deprived of its privilege to abuse the veto power. we would advise this "natural ally of the developing countries" to calm down a bit and not get so exasperated. if you are sure that you have the truth, why are you so afraid of dissenting views? a review of the u.n. charter is the general trend and popular demand. we believe that a rational solution acceptable to all can be found so

long as the nations, big and small, carry on patient consultations and repeated discussions on the basis of the principle of equality for all. if anyone still resorts to deliberate obstructions, that can only help people see more clearly who are champions of the special privileges of the minority. therefore, we submit that the work of the review of the charter should be continued.

thank you, mr. president.

CHINA AND US

Delegation of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Back in Peking from USA

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1975)

the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade concluded its visit to the united states. deputy leader of the delegation tien kuang-tao and five others returned to peking by air today.

they were greeted at the airport by wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and lin ping, director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

on hand also were george bush, chief of the liaison office of the united state of america in china, and thomas, official of the liaison office.

delegation leader li chuan had already left new york for somalia to preside over the opening ceremony of an economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Congress Vice President Visits Northeast China Province

(NCNA-English Harbin, Sept. 25, 1975)

dr. oswaldo alvarez páz, vice-president of the congress of venezuela, mrs. alvarez and his party wound up their friendly visit to northeast china's heilungkiang province and returned to peking by special plane today in the company of chi peng-fei, secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife hsu han-ping.

vice-president alvarez and the other distinguished venezuelan guests arrived in harbin on september 23. that afternoon, they visited taching in the company of vice-chairman of the heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee wang yi-lun and were given a warm welcome by vice-chairman of the taching revolutionary committee chang hung-fei and taching workers. the guests visited the exhibition room on the heroic deeds of late "iron man" wang chin-hsi and the first oil-well drilled by the drilling team with wang chin-hsi as its former leader. they then inspected drilling teams, booster stations and the taching sewing factory. when the distinguished guests visited a factory run by workers' families, they had a taste of bean curds and wines made by the factory. they praised the family members for their contribution to the construction of the oilfield.

the provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet at noon today in honour of vice-president alvarez and the other distinguished venezuelan guests.

during their stay in harbin, the guests were showed round the harbin electric machinery plant, took a boat excursion on the sunghua river and visited the children's park.

Venezuelan Congress Vice President Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1975)

dr. oswaldo alvarez paz, vice-president of the congress of venezuela, his wife and party wound up their friendly visit to china and left here by air this morning.

seeing them off at the airport were chi peng-fei, secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife hsu han-ping, and deputy director shen chih-wei of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation Visits Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Sept. 26, 1975)

the viet nam party and government delegation led by le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, with le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the government, as its deputy leader, today visited the tientsin new harbour and the yangliuching farm of the municipality in the company of yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and hsieh hsueh-kung, first secretary of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee. they were given a warm welcome by the workers.

a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and viet nam prevailed over the tientsin new harbour, an important trade harbour in north china. red banners fluttered on the shore of pohai bay. huge streamers of welcome draped from tall cranes. when le duan, le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms arrived at the new harbour in the company of comrades yao wen-yuan and hsieh hsueh-kung, the leading comrades of the harbour administration warmly shook hands with them. several hundred workers and youngsters beat drums and gongs to warmly welcome the distinguished vietnamese guests. le duan and other comrades went on a dock to see the operation of the automatic salt loading machines. workers told the distinguished vietnamese guests how they designed and manufactured the salt loading machines by their own. comrade le duan praised the workers for their revolutionary spirit.

at the yangliuching farm, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms inspected the vegetable plots, rice fields and the dairy farm. comrade le duan made a detailed inquiry into the production and the workers' life and encouraged them to make still greater achievements.

in the evening, the viet nam party and government delegation attended a performance of acrobatics, songs and dances presented by local artistes and children in the company of comrades yao wen-yuan and hsieh hsueh-kung.

accompanying the vietnamese comrades-in-arms on the visit and at the soiree were also vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee shen chien, and leading members of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee, the municipal revolutionary committee and the tientsin garrison of the chinese people's liberation army wu tai, wang yi, hsu hsin and sun ching-wen.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

China Presents Technical School to Yemeni Government

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Sept. 24, 1975)

a ceremony was held at the ministry of education here this afternoon to sign the credentials on the handing over of the sanaa industrial technical school which is presented by the chinese government to the government of the yemen arab republic.

yemeni minister of education hussein abdulla al maqdami and chinese ambassador chao chin signed the document on behalf of their governments.

present on the occasion were undersecretary of the yemeni ministry of education ali mohammed al-razaq and economic counsellor of the chinese embassy chang ching-chuan.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

Commercial Personnel of Foreign Embassies in China Tour Shantung Province

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1975)

at the invitation of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, commercial personnel of various foreign embassies in peking and their wives in two groups visited tsinan, capital of east china's shantung province, shengli oilfield and tsingtao city from september 2 to 10 and from september 17 to 25. they were accompanied on the tour by chinese vice-ministers of foreign trade chai shu-fan and chen chieh.

they were given a welcome and friendly reception by leading members of local revolutionary committees and people.

FOREIGN SPORTS CIRCLES

Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Meets Friends from Foreign Sports Circles

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1975)

chen hsi-lien, vice-premier of the state council, met here this afternoon with the romanian sports delegation led by popa iovita, member of the executive bureau of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports; m.m. khalid, leader of the pakistan sports delegation and president of the asian games federation; jean claude ganga, secretary-general of the supreme council for sport in africa, his wife and his party; abdel halim, sudanese member of the international olympic committee, and his wife; and y. tessema, ethiopian member of the international olympic committee. vice-premier chen hsi-lien had a friendly conversation with the friends from foreign sports circles and they had photographs taken together.

present at the meeting were chuang tse-tung, chinese minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned, including lu chin-tung, ni chih-chin, sung chung and kuo lei.

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LEARNING FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

Learn from Tachai in Making Uninterrupted Revolution, Paying Attention to the Fundamental Issue and Persevering in Struggle

- speech delivered by Deputy Secretary Wang Chin-tzu of CCP Hsiyang County committee at the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 28, 1975)

Hsiyang county is located in the Taihang Mountains. Here there are plenty of mountains but little arable land, plenty of rocks but little soil. It is afflicted by drought nine out of ten years and is acutely short of water.

Before liberation, the per-mow yield of grain in the county only averaged slightly more than 100 catties. Agricultural production gradually improved after liberation. In 1958, the county's total grain output exceeded 100 million catties. However, the county's total grain output dropped by 15 percent from 1960 to 1966, because the responsible comrade of the county CCP committee implemented Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people in Hsiyang, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, have criticized revisionism and capitalism, firmly implemented Chairman Mao's teaching on learning from Tachai in agriculture, and started the struggle in transforming nature.

"In the past five years, the county has transformed more than 100 hills and 104 small plains, and turned 80 percent of the arable land into farmland insured of irrigation, application of fertilizer and soil improvement. It has turned 64,000 mow of upland into irrigated fields. In particular, the area of farmland under irrigation developed during the

three years of drought is equivalent to more than six times of that developed during the 20 years prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

"In the course of the movement to learn from Tachai, the people in the country have quickened their pace in the development of agricultural mechanization. At present, more than 90 percent of production brigades have electricity. The number of trucks, tractors, bulldozers, power-driven irrigation and farm produce-processing machines and other farm machines is 14 times greater than that before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Learning from Tachai for nine years, the county has basically achieved the goal of achieving high and stable yields. The county's total grain output in 1966 was more than 80 million catties. It started to learn from Tachai in 1967. In 1969, the county's total grain output shot up to 160 million catties, thus doubling the 1966 output in three years. Its per-mow yield exceeded that set in the national program for agricultural development. We continued to exert ourselves after the convocation of the agricultural conference in northern China in 1970. The county's total grain output in 1971 rapidly rose to 236 million catties. Its per-mow yield of grain also exceeded the target set for areas south of the Yellow River, and reached 641 catties. The county tripled its per-mow yield in five years. Despite serious drought for three years running, we still reaped high yields of crops. Last year, the total grain output in the county amounted to more than 239 million catties, which represented the best harvest so far.

Learning from Tachai for nine years, we have developed not only agriculture, but also forestry, animal husbandry and side occupations. By 1974, the county's income from forestry, animal husbandry and side occupations reached 11.59 million yuan, equivalent to an increase of 1.7 times compared with that in 1966 and accounting for 32 percent of the total income.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching that we must "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" and his instruction that China must make still greater contributions to humanity, the people in the county are selling more and more grain to the state. Since we learned from Tachai, we have already changed the situation in relying on the grain supplied by the state. During the four years from 1967 to 1970, the county sold to the state an average of 31.78 million catties of grain each year. During the four years following the convocation of the agricultural conference in northern China, the county sold to the state an average of 53 million catties of grain each year.

In the movement to learn from Tachai, we have paid full attention to the consolidation and development of our collective economy. The past nine years have witnessed a vigorous development in our collective economy in the county's 410 production brigades, and great headway has also been made economically at the communal level. There are farms and industries in every commune. In the Tachai, Lichiachuang, Ch'engkuan, Santa and other communes, income from commune-owned economy has accounted for 30 to 50 percent of the total income of the whole commune.

The vigorous development of the collective economy has brought about profound changes in the people's livelihood. The average income of a commune member from the collective distribution in the county rose from 47.5 yuan in 1966 to 94 yuan in 1974. The total amount of savings of the commune members throughout the county amounted to 3.36 million yuan.

Over the course of nine years in learning from Tachai, there have been changes in people, land, output, mountains and rivers, and production conditions, but the most important change is the change of human factor. The acute and complex struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines has tempered and educated the broad masses and cadres. A contingent of socialist peasants of a new type is vigorously growing.

In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have come to realize that the Tachai road is not simply a road of taming mountains and rivers, nor is it simply a road of increasing grain output. The Tachai road is one on which to continue the revolution and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. To learn from Tachai, it is necessary to learn from Tachai in putting proletarian politics in command, in attaching great importance to Mao Tsetung thought, in displaying the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and in carrying forward the communist style of cherishing the state and the collective. Like Tachai, we must firmly adhere to the Party's basic line and exercise an all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

I. Adhere to the Socialist Orientation

The Party's basic line teaches us: "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." In our nine years of learning from Tachai, we have always emphasized learning the fundamental issue, that is, learning from Tachai in implementing the Party's basic line, in firmly grasping the major contradiction -- the struggle between the two classes and the two roads -- and the experience in vigorously criticizing capitalism and developing socialism. With this fundamental issue grasped, the revolution will forge ahead, the outlook will be changed in a big way, and agriculture will go up on a large scale. With the fundamental issue abandoned, capitalism will spread, the revolution will stand still and agriculture will make no headway.

Prior to the great cultural revolution, the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road gave us a profound education. Through the criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i, we realized even more clearly that the question of "who will win between socialism and capitalism has not been really settled yet." After collectivization, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie still finds manifestation in whether the socialist road or the capitalist road is followed. There were people following the capitalist road in the past and there will still be people following it in the future. It will be followed by bad people who have sneaked in and will also be followed by people whose consciousness is not high. In the historical

period of socialism, the form of the struggle between the two roads is not invariable. We must recognize bald capitalism as well as capitalism displaying the signboard of "for the collective." If we know to wage struggle only against evident capitalism but not against capitalism displaying the "socialist" signboard, we will fail and socialism cannot be built.

From 1967 to 1970, we did two things. One was the criticism of revisionism and capitalism, while the other was the reorganization of the leading bodies of basic-level Party branches. We put a brake on the spread of capitalism, and solved the question of leadership. Thus, we embarked upon the socialist path. A large amount of manpower arrived in the forefront of agriculture. The capital construction for water conservation projects was developed on a larger and larger scale, thus bringing about profound changes throughout the county. A Tachai-type county fundamentally took shape.

"Does it mean that the task of combating capitalism is at the end following the completion of the building of the Tachai-type county? No, not at all. The struggle between the two roads is there as long as there are still classes, the influence of bourgeois ideas, and the force of habit of small producers. Capitalism which is criticized today may again emerge tomorrow under the right climate and conditions.

The severest drought in a hundred years hit our county in 1972, and some communes and production brigades pulled back their own people working on various water conservation projects and sent them out of the county to work for cash income. Thus, some of the vigorous farmland capital construction projects in the county silently dismounted. A hand-to-hand combat between the socialist road and the capitalist road began.

In face of the struggle, our county committee, led by Comrade Chen Yung-kuei, launched a surging tide to criticize revisionism and capitalism. The trends toward capitalism were checked by criticism, and the farmland capitalist construction projects were resumed.

After the start of the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we organized more than 100 people to participate in more than 20 investigation units and sent them to the advanced and backward production teams to conduct investigations and studies. The large quantities of materials derived from the investigations tell us that the question of orientation and road is still the fundamental question not only in the backward teams but also in the advanced teams. The difference is that capitalism has now been disguised under the "socialist banner" and even the banner of "learning from Tachai."

From the large quantities of materials derived from investigations, we discover that not everything for increasing the income of the collective is socialist. To see whether or not the socialist road is taken, we must see for what purpose production is carried out and what channels are taken to solve the problems of production, supply and marketing. By operating side occupations according to the principle of taking up on a large scale undertakings that yield big profit, taking up on a small scale undertakings that

yield little profit and refusing to take up undertakings that yield no profit, and using the methods of free purchasing and marketing to solve the problems of production, supply and marketing, the socialist collective economy can degenerate to become a "collective capitalist organization." With this question thoroughly understood, we have adopted the methods of studying theory, exposing contradictions, emulating Tachai and looking for differences to make another deep-going big exposure and mass criticism of the capitalist tendencies in the collective economy. On the basis of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, everybody has set a new pace in examining afresh the method of operating the collective economy in contrast with the experience of Tachai.

Large numbers of facts show that at present, the important characteristics of capitalist activities are marked by first, collusion between town and country, and second, collusion between those inside and outside the Party. Therefore, our criticism of revisionism and capitalism is made under the centralized leadership of the Party by mobilizing all walks of life, fully arousing the masses, making town and country work in coordination and combining those inside and outside the Party. This course has gradually blocked the capitalist road.

In short, Tachai's basic experience in becoming a new Tachai of socialism is to conscientiously implement the Party's basic line, firmly grasp the struggle between the two roads, unceasingly criticize tendencies toward capitalism, and hold fast to socialist orientation. This is also our basic experience in learning from Tachai and building the Tachai-type county.

II. Adhering to the Dialectics of One Dividing into Two

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." In the past nine years, we have fully realized that to learn from Tachai, it is necessary to follow a correct ideological line. The correct theory of knowledge can engender the correct policy and guide correct practice. The experience of Tachai embodies the experience in adhering to socialist orientation and opposing capitalist tendencies, as well as the experience of making use of dialectical materialism to know and transform the world. The movement to learn from Tachai in our whole county is able to maintain the pace of continued revolution because we have learned some dialectical materialist theory of knowledge and used this revolutionary theory of knowledge to guide our practice.

First, when we encounter difficulties and setbacks, we also use the view of one dividing into two to find out the positive factors from the difficulties and setbacks in order to bring about changes, and turn the pressure into a motive force and bad things into good things.

A favorable situation prevailed in the movement to learn from Tachai in our county in 1971. But in 1972 we encountered two kinds of pressure. One kind of pressure was of natural origin but the other kind was man-made. At the time of a severe drought, an evil wind to resist the movement to learn

from Tachai was whipped up. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching on "bringing about the transformation of things to attain the revolutionary goal," our county committee guided the cadres and the masses to study dialectics. They boldly mobilized the masses, persevered in struggle and transformed a year of severe drought into a year to march forward in water conservation. As regards the evil wind to resist the movement to learn from Tachai, this bad thing also could be turned into a good thing. This evil wind had made us more soberly recognize the protracted and complicated nature of class struggle and the arduousness of taking the Tachai road. As a result, the difficulties did not pulled us back but had mobilized the broad masses of cadres and the people. Capitalism was criticized more deeply and socialism was practiced more vigorously.

Second, when we won victories and scored achievements, we always used the view of one dividing into two to find out the negative factors that could hamper our continued advance from our victories and achievements, so as to set out to remove these factors at an early date. As soon as the situation turned for the better in 1974 and spring sowing was smoothly accomplished, signs of relaxation appeared. Some people thought that as the struggle had ended in victory and the difficulties were over, it would be easy to do things afterward. Therefore, we launched another mass criticism throughout the county, and closely linked the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius with the criticism of idealism. The mass criticism mobilized both the cadres and the masses. Practice makes us understand that victory is a good thing, but it is a motive force only when it is recognized and treated with a correct ideological line. Otherwise, victory would also become a burden and impede the advance.

Third, on the question of advanced brigades, we have criticized the theory of combining two into one and adhered to the method of one dividing into two. After learning from Tachai for nine years, more than 120 brigades have become advanced brigades. They are the backbone brigades in learning from Tachai and the leading brigades. In the past, we affirmed everything when dealing with the advanced brigades. Even though there were some problems, once they were described as problems in the course of advance, we would lightly let them pass. This year, we summoned the cadres of the advanced brigades to dissect the key sectors of several brigades, expose contradictions, emulate Tachai, look for differences, and look at the advanced with the method of one dividing into two. In the past, the advanced brigades were able to become advanced brigades because the cadres and the masses there dared to expose contradictions, wage struggle and bring down capitalism by struggle. If after they have become advanced they no longer acknowledge the contradictions and wage struggle, what are advanced brigades today will be transformed into backward brigades tomorrow. Therefore, the county committee look at the advanced brigades with the principle of one dividing into two, and the advanced brigades also look at themselves with the principle of one dividing into two. With the orientation, and line correctly set, the cadres and the masses again work vigorously. Each of the more than 120 advanced brigades sets a new pace and scales pinnacles, and there has emerged the excellent situation of the advanced getting more advanced.

Fourth, on the question of backward brigades, we also criticize the theory of combining two into one and adhere to the method of one dividing into two.

In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have convened a reporting meeting on the study of theory by backward brigades. The viewpoint of one dividing into two is used to assess the backward brigades, and this meeting has been convened as a meeting for the study of theory and for emulating Tachai, exposing contradictions and bringing about transformation. Contradictions have been exposed and problems brought to light at this meeting, and the positive factors of the backward brigades have also been laid out. With the question clearly understood, the motive force is found, confidence is established, and the fighting spirit is also aroused. The comrades of all backward brigades have turned their resentment into courage and their disappointment into revolutionary vitality and vigor. A surging tide for criticizing capitalism and practicing socialism on a large scale is quickly developed among the backward brigades.

The practice of Tachai in the past 20 or more years and our own practice in learning from Tachai in the past nine years have made us understand that in order to carry out proletarian revolution and practice socialism, it is necessary to destroy self-interests and foster devotion to the public interest, criticize bourgeois ideas, idealism and metaphysics, and learn to use the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge to know and transform the world. If we do not take this course, we will never be able to build socialism and learn well from Tachai.

III. Persist in Vigorously Launching Mass Movements

The great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "The mass movement is necessary in all work. Without the mass movement things won't do." Our labor force in the whole county totals only over 75,000 men. But in the eight years from 1967 to 1974, 55.95 million man-days were sunk in farmland capital construction involving more than 90 million cubic meters of earthwork and stonework and 7,452 construction projects were completed. This is the result of vigorously launching mass movements.

Our first understanding in launching mass movements is that the county Party committee must discern the tremendous initiative for building socialism latent in the masses.

Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei constantly reminds us, "Don't merely count money with the abacus, for we must see the boundless enthusiasm of the masses for socialism." Some comrades are so timid that they dare not lead the masses to work vigorously. The important reason is that they fail to see the human factor and the immense enthusiasm for socialism latent in the masses. The experience of Tachai tells us that in order to vigorously launch mass movements, we can only rely on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the principle of putting proletarian politics in command. Through seriously studying and popularizing the experience of Tachai, our county committee has used proletarian politics to bring into play the enthusiasm of the masses for vigorously building socialism.

We have noticed that there really is immense enthusiasm for socialism latent among the masses, and have also truly known what is called self-reliance

and how to practice self-reliance. The amount of money invested by the state in Hsiyang in the seven years after the great proletarian cultural revolution for farmland capital construction increased by 66 percent as compared with the eleven years prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution. However, the amount of work accomplished was 47 times more and the acreage brought under irrigation was 14 times larger.

Our second understanding in launching the mass movement in a big way is that the county committee must organize the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism. Having noticed the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism, we must also be good at organizing the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism. In this connection, we must conduct ideological education in the great goal of communism, carry forward the communist style of great unity and great cooperation, and correctly implement the socialist principles of "to each according to his work" and "exchange at equal value." After learning from Tachai for nine years, there have been projects sponsored by the county, projects jointly sponsored by the county and communes, projects sponsored by communes, and projects jointly sponsored by communes and brigades every year. It is precisely because of this reason that the many communes and brigades participating in these projects have been able to uphold at all times ever greater unity and ever close relations in cooperation.

"Our third experience in carrying out the mass movement in a big way is that the county Party committee must make an effort to safeguard the mass enthusiasm for building socialism." To achieve this, we have been adhering to the following three principles:

1. Maintain a scientific attitude, be down-to-earth, pay attention to actual results, oppose formalism, strive to accomplish every project started, and avoid discouraging mass enthusiasm.

2. Learn lessons from experience with a correct attitude, take corrective measures to remedy problems instead of trying to make a mountain out of a mole hill, do not dampen the spirit of the masses or negate the mass movement.

3. Be concerned with the well-being of the people. The more we are concerned with the well-being of the people, the harder will the masses work.

The nine years spent by us in learning from Tachai are also the nine years spent by us in vigorously launching mass movements. The masses have really been mobilized. The longer they work, the more they want to work, dare to work and know how to work. This fully shows that "the masses have boundless creative power. They can organize themselves and concentrate on places and branches of work where they can give full play to their energy: they can concentrate on production in breadth and depth and create more and more undertakings for their own well-being."

IV. Persist in Using Socialist Ideology To Guide the Technical Transformation of Agriculture

With the deepening of the movement to learn from Tachai, the technical transformation of agriculture -- especially the task of realizing mechanization in agriculture step by step -- has become a matter of great urgency on the agenda of the county Party committee.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization." We must integrate the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture with efforts to bring about mechanization in agriculture, promote agricultural mechanization with the Tachai spirit and let revolutionization motivate agricultural mechanization. To bring about mechanization in agriculture is a great revolution saturated with acute struggles between the two roads, the two lines and the two ideologies. In our county, this struggle is carried out around the following questions:

The first question is: Can mechanization in agriculture be brought about in the mountainous areas?

As early as 1955, Chairman Mao pointed out to the whole Party that it was necessary to fulfill the technical transformation of agriculture in our country within 20 to 25 years. He said that "the whole Party must fight for the realization of this great task." However, Liu Shao-ch'i clamored that mechanization could not be brought about in the mountainous area. Is it true that mechanization cannot be brought about in the mountainous areas? Tachai has provided the answer with actual deeds: Mechanization is essential, can be carried out and also at a faster rate since the great proletarian cultural revolution and especially after the agricultural conference of North China in 1970, Tachai has been making giant strides in agricultural mechanization. The people of Tachai have removed mountains and filled in gullies; turned small plots of fields into large tracts of farmland, terraced fields into plains and narrow paths into broad roads, let tractors work on Hut'ou Mountain and Langwochang, and made mountainous areas fit for agricultural mechanization. They have also designed, on the basis of their own experience and in coordination with technicians, agricultural machines suitable for use in the mountainous areas.

As a result of learning from Tachai, tremendous progress has been made in Hsiyang county in agricultural mechanization in the past nine years. Compared to 1966, the output of tractors, agricultural machines of various types and chemical fertilizer has increased by tens of times; the acreage under mechanized farming now accounts for about one-third of the total arable land; mechanization or semi-mechanization has been basically achieved in work at the field and in grain and fodder processing.

The second question is how to let revolutionization lead mechanization. On the question of mechanization, there is a struggle between the two roads and the two lines on how to use machines and whom should be relied upon to use such machines. Through studying the experience of Tachai, we know that even after mechanization, we must stand for hard struggle and arduous and practical work just the same. In the matter of using machines, we have constantly criticized the erroneous tendency to make use of machines as a means of transportation for making money, and to abandon farming for commerce. We firmly rely on the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants, and will never permit a few people to turn over the operational and maintenance techniques to private ownership and make use of prerogatives to carry out "bourgeois pactice."

The third question is whether we should rely on our own efforts to realize agricultural mechanization. In our county, Tachai has mechanized farming to the highest degree, but the people there rely entirely on the funds

of their own collectives to make their own purchases. In our Hsiyang county where agricultural mechanization has been realized, 83 percent of the funds are raised by ourselves and only 17 percent of the funds have been invested by the state. Our own funds come from two sources: one through properly raising the proportion of public accumulation on the foundation of developing production; the other through vigorously developing commune-run enterprises and strengthening the collective economy of the people's communes to accumulate funds for purchasing farm machines.

The fourth question is what kind of agrotechnicians we should train. In the past nine years, we have trained a contingent of agrotechnicians who are both "red and expert," with poor and lower-middle peasants as its mainstay. Now the county has more than 3,200 farm machine controllers, internal combustion engine mechanics, electricians, tractor drivers, other machine operators and maintenance workers. They are at the same time workers and peasants with socialist consciousness, culture and technology. We have come to understand the agricultural mechanization not only has transformed the natural world and raised labor productivity, but also has liberated people from the narrow horizon of small producers and enabled them to see the brilliant prospects of narrowing down the disparities between town and country, and between the workers and peasants.

As we grasp agricultural mechanization, we also pay attention at the same time to popularizing and applying agricultural scientific techniques. The whole county initially formed an agricultural scientific and technical network. There are more than 3,500 research personnel in agricultural science at the county, commune and brigade levels. The whole county has its priority projects at each period in learning from Tachai experience in scientific farming and in the all-round implementation of the "eight-point charter" for agriculture. Some specific results had already been obtained in vigorously grasping soil improvement in the past few years. This year, better results also have been obtained in vigorously grasping the popularization of superior seeds, reform of planting, and scientific application of fertilizer.

Through learning from Tachai for nine years, we have come to understand that the all-round reform of agricultural techniques is a profound revolution. However, so long as we adhere to the Party's basic line and general line of building socialism, rely on our own efforts and vigorously launch mass movements like Tachai, we certainly can win greater victories in the reform of agricultural techniques.

V. Persist in Properly Grasping the Revolutionization of the County Committee

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "In order to make revolution, there must be a revolutionary party." The practice of learning from Tachai in the past nine years had made us deeply understand that in order to make revolution, there must be a county committee that adheres to the socialist road and perseveres in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat like the Tachai Party branch.

In the movement to learn from Tachai in the past nine years, our county committee as a body is united and full of vigor and vitality. At the crucial juncture of class struggle, our squad is able to march in step and fight on the forefront of the struggle with unified will.

The revolutionization of the county committee is not realized peacefully. Without the struggle within the Party, our county committee cannot be revolutionized. During the past nine years, we have mainly struggled against three things and persisted in two things in grasping the revolutionization of the county Party committee.

The first thing we have to sturggle against is the influence of revisionism within the county Party committee. This is a decisive measure for blocking the capitalist road within the confines of a county as well as the most important content in revolutionizing the county Party committee. To learn from Tachai, we cannot merely issue orders, but must put ourselves into the effort. To determine whether the socialist revolution and construction is properly carried out, we must first see whether this county committee of ours has taken the socialist road or issued the pass for capitalism. To solve problems in society, it is first necessary to solve problems within the Party and the county committee.

The practice of learning from Tachai in the past nine years shows that "the constant of antagonism and struggle between different ideologies within the Party is a reflection of class contradictions in society and of the contradiction between new and old things within the Party." The influence of revisionism within the leading body of the Party committee also inevitably aids and abets capitalism in society. Therefore, we have a deeper understanding of an experience of the Tachai Party branch. This is that class struggle in society is inevitably reflected within the Party, and problems within the Party must first be solved within the leading body. This is an important understanding in strengthening the revolutionization and building of our county committee.

The second thing we have to struggle against is corruption by bourgeois ideas. We have realized that there is still the danger of class enemies openly carrying out activities in an attempt to overthrow our political power under the mighty dictatorship of the proletariat. But what is more dangerous is that the bourgeoisie attempts to cause socialism to degenerate into capitalism and the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie by corrupting our cadres.

Based on the view of Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei, our county committee clearly pointed out to everybody that in order to combat and guard against revisionism, it is necessary to nip trouble in the bud, and in order to oppose corruption by bourgeois ideas, it is necessary to consciously oppose things of little significance. Therefore, following the 10th CCP National Congress, our county Party committee immediately carried out a struggle against those who had appropriated public property by graft and bribery or reaped profits at the expense of the public. Our county committee also immediately launched this struggle. In 1974, we convened an enlarged meeting of the county committee and carried out a rectification campaign with open

doors. The conference was attended by secretaries of commune Party committees, secretaries of Party branches of organs directly under the county and the representatives of the masses. The masses straightforwardly bombarded certain incorrect practices among the standing committee members of our county committee on the spot. On the one hand, we mobilized the masses to make their bombardments, and on the other hand, we launched a face-to-face struggle at the meeting of the standing committee to bare self, fight scandals and lay out problems. This revolution made ideological, political and organizational preparations for the new leap forward in 1975.

The third thing we have to struggle against is the influence of the force of habit of small production within the Party. Opposition to the influence of the force of habit of small production is not only essential for insuring the victorious progress of the movement to learn from Tachai, but more importantly for usurping the question of principle involving the ideological purity of the Party. We seriously criticized conservatism within the county Party committee in 1970. We continued to struggle against conservatism from 1972 through 1974. This year conservatism on the part of some comrades became an obstacle to our learning from Tachai's experience in practicing scientific farming. We once again concentrated our forces to criticize conservatism within the county Party committee. This criticism gave some of our comrades a tremendous education.

The revolutionization of the county committee depends mainly on open-door rectification. This is to mobilize the masses to help the county committee make revolution. With the supervision and help of the broad masses and the basic-level cadres, the revolutionization of the county committee can be carried out faster and better.

What are the two things we should persist in?

The first one is to persist in reading and study. In the past few years, our county committee has grasped reading and study as an important measure for effecting revolutionization.

In the study of theory, we firmly oppose learning by rote and reciting only the lines without linking them with reality. We emphasize that the study of theory must be linked with the reality of the struggle in the whole county and with the reality of our own ideological remolding. Precisely because we have paid attention to organizing the members of the county committee to read and study, everybody is able to better assess some social phenomena and struggles in society from the plane of Marxist theory. We have more consciously taken the initiative in grasping the principal contradictions of class struggle and also in grasping our own revolutionization.

The second thing is to persist in the system of cadre participation in collective productive labor. Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei once said that after becoming a leading cadre one should bear in mind at all times Chairman Mao's teachings. One should not divorce himself from the masses, and just sit in the office, listen to reports, make telephone calls and ask for reports, thus standing the relationship between the office and the forefront on its head. We must persist in taking part in collective productive labor

as an important aspect of the revolutionization of the county committee, and lay hold of this question in every rectification campaign. Therefore, the organ cadres at the county level should basically guarantee to participate in labor for 100 days a year. In the movement to study theory this year, we have again examined how do the members of the county committee stand in labor participation and came to the decision that the style of leadership of the county committee should be further improved. Besides participating in labor together with other organ cadres and participating in labor at the selected spots where they stay, the members of the county committee should also go to the countryside to lead the life of commune members for a month each year.

In short, without revolutionizing the county committee, there could be no sustained movement to learn from Tachai. The revolutionization of the county committee must be effected through persisting in the struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines within the Party, relying on the masses, accepting the supervision of the masses, and participation in collective productive labor.

I have talked so much. Basically, I have talked only about our achievements and experiences. However, we still have many problems and shortcomings. Compared with Tachai and with many advanced fraternal counties in the country, we still lag far behind. In the movement to study theory, we have further whipped up a new upsurge in learning from Tachai and mapped out a 5-year plan for the future. We will certainly live up to the kind attention of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and to the expectations of the people of the country who have given us support and assistance. Inspired and spurred by this conference, we will make further efforts to learn from Tachai in order to score new achievements.

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SINKIANG

Central Delegation Leaves Peking for Urumchi to Celebrate Anniversary of Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1975)

a central delegation headed by chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, left here by special plane this morning for urumchi to participate in the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region on october 1 and convey the warm greetings and cordial regards of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee to the people of various nationalities in the region.

deputy leaders of the delegation are: ulanfu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; mao yuan-hsin, secretary of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee, political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units and vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee; pasang (tibetan nationality), member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the n.p.c. standing committee and secretary of the c.p.c. tibet autonomous regional committee, tsui hai-lung (korean nationality), member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the n.p.c. standing committee, political commissar of the p.l.a. kirin provincial command and secretary of the c.p.c. committee of the yanpien korean autonomous prefecture in kirin province; and su ching, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of the state planning commission.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were party and state leaders, including chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, wu kuei-hsien, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; and hsu hsiang-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee.

members of the delegation are: li chin-teh, leading member of the united front work department of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy secretary general of the n.p.c. standing committee, wang teh-jun, deputy commander of the

p.l.a. lanchow units, hao chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; hsia chih-hsu, vice-minister of light industry, kuo ying-fu, member of the n.p.c. standing committee, chairman of the trade union of the peking railway administration and former head of the crew of the "mao tsetung" locomotive; kuo yao-ching (chuang nationality), alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the c.p.c. kwangsi chuang autonomous regional committee and deputy secretary of the c.p.c. nanning city committee; chao chih-chiang (hui nationality), deputy secretary of the c.p.c. ningsia hui autonomous regional committee and member of the standing committee of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee; kuo feng-lien, deputy to the national people's congress, member of the standing committee of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee and secretary of the party branch committee of the tachai production brigade; wu chuan-ching, standing committee member of the c.p.c. committee of the oil well drilling headquarters of the taching oilfield and vice-chairman of the oilfield revolutionary committee; hu lan, deputy to the national people's congress and technician of the science and technology commission for national defence of the chinese people's liberation army; phanthog (tibetan nationality) woman mountaineer; chu feng-po, deputy to the national people's congress and soloist of the modern revolutionary dance drama "the white-haired girl"; and yujung (mongolian nationality), deputy to the national people's congress and member of the inner mongolian autonomous regional revolutionary committee.

among the leading members of departments concerned present at the airport were: chi peng-fei, yang cheng-wu, chang yao-tzu, liu yu-fa, yu hui-yung, teng tung-che, chiao shan-min, sun hsiao-feng, hsiao peng, li ching-chuan, wu ching-tung, chang chen-huan, ting kuo-yu, miao hai-ling, chin tsu-min, hsieh ching-yi and yang po-lan.

Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Arrives to Rousing Welcome in Sinkiang at Head of Central Delegation

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Sept. 28, 1975)

a central delegation headed by chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, arrived here by special plane today for celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region. more than 100,000 people of various nationalities lined the route to give the delegation a rousing ceremonious welcome.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by saipidin azizi (saifudin), alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, first secretary of the c.p.c. sinkiang uighur autonomous regional committee, chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, and first political commissar of the sinkiang military area command of the chinese people's liberation army; yang yung, member of the c.p.c. central committee, second secretary of the c.p.c. sinkiang uighur autonomous regional committee, vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. sinkiang military area command; ismayil amat, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. sinkiang uighur autonomous regional committee, vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. sinkiang military area command; and leading members of the party, government and army units of the autonomous region and urumchi city, including ho lin-chao, kuo lin-hsiang, cheng san-sheng, janabil, tsaotanofu, tan yu-lin, chang chieh-cheng, yen chin-sheng, ahmutungniyatzu and wu sheng-kai.

present were pei chou-yu and hu liang-tsai, alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee, and keyum matniyaz and bardi hasan, members of the n.p.c. standing committee.

drenched in bright sunshine, the urumchi airport was bedecked today with red flags. red balloons over and above the airport trailed streamers inscribed with slogans in han and uighur languages: "a warm welcome to the central delegation excl." "long live the great unity of the people of various nationalities throughout china excl." "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china excl." and "long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people of various nationalities excl." when delegation leader chen hsi-lien, and deputy leaders ulanfu, chang tsai-chien, mao yuan-hsin, pasang, tsui hai-lung and su ching and members of the delegation alighted from the plane, saipidin azizi, yang yung and other leading comrades

walked to the planeside and extended them a warm welcome. children of various nationalities presented every member of the delegation with flowers. amid beating of drums and strains of music, brightly-clad artistes performed jubilant dances. 500 representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers from all parts of sinkiang and over 3,000 people of various nationalities in urumchi gathered at the airport waved bouquets and shouted slogans to extend a warm welcome to their kinsmen sent by chairman mao and the party central committee. chen hsi -lien and all members of the delegation made a lap of honour to meet the well wishers. a seventyeight-year-old poor peasant from kashgar area stepped forward and warmly embraced leader chen hsi-lien. in the old society, the poor peasant had worked for landlord for forty years. he said emotionally: "the people of various nationalities sincerely wish chairman mao a long life excl." urumchi was festively bedecked today for the occasion. colourful arches were erected along the ten-kilometre-long main thoroughfare the delegation passed through.

main crossings were decorated with lanterns and bunting. as the delegation passed through thoroughfares across districts where minority people inhabit, the people beat drums and gongs and jumped for joy amid cheers of "long live chairman mao excl."

State Help Speeds Up Socialist Construction in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Sept. 27, 1975)

the shadows of a backward past are being rapidly left behind by the minority nationalities in china, where they are being helped to speed their own economic and cultural development.

this is an important aspect of the policy of national regional autonomy adopted by the communist party of china. an example of what this policy has achieved is seen in the sinkiang uigher autonomous region, where in the past two decades socialist construction has made great progress with enormous and manifold assistance from the state.

sinkiang was one of the most backward regions in old china. for centuries it groaned under reactionary rulers who enforced a policy of discrimination and oppression towards the minorities. there were only about a dozen small and poorly equipped factories throughout

the vast region. farming remained at a low and often primitive level, as did culture, education, medicine and health work.

since liberation special attention has been paid to sinkiang by the party and the people's government in providing financial and material assistance as well as in the supply of manpower, goods and equipment needed for building socialism and improving the people's livelihood. the region not only keeps all local revenues for its own use, but also gets huge subsidies from the central authorities. from 1955, the year the autonomous region was founded, through 1974, these subsidies accounted for as much as 53 per cent of its total revenue. state investments in sinkiang's capital construction last year were more than five times the 1955 total.

china began building a railway from lanchow to sinkiang shortly after liberation in order to speed up socialist construction there.

a sizable industrial system has since taken shape in the region. it covers petroleum, iron and steel, coal, non-ferrous metals, mining, chemical, building materials, woollen and cotton textiles and other industries. while nearly all equipment for the major factories and mines came from other parts of china, sinkiang itself has played a great role in this endeavour in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work.

meantime, the region has set up more than 500 big state farms to engage in agriculture, animal husbandry, afforestation and fishery, and has built over 80 big and medium-sized reservoirs and more than 500 irrigation zones each with at least 660 hectares of land. giant strides have also been made in the mechanization of farming and animal husbandry.

state allocations, running to a total of 260 million yuan in the past 19 years, are made to meet the special needs of the uighers, kazakhs, mongolians, khalkhas and other minority peoples living in sinkiang. factories have been set up both in and outside the region for the same purpose.

education and culture, too, have developed at a great pace. there are now eight colleges and over 50 secondary vocational schools in sinkiang, as well as a number of scientific research institutes where many scientists from other parts of china are working in close cooperation with their colleagues of minority nationalities. through these institutions, the region has trained large numbers of engineers, technicians, physicians, veterinarians, teachers, writers, artists, linguists and other specialists to cope with the needs of its development. in addition, it sends many young people and cadres to peking, shanghai, sian and other colleges every year for such training.

the state's taxation policy gives special consideration to sinkiang to facilitate its advance. the small industrial enterprises run by counties, communes and production brigades, which mushroomed during the great proletarian cultural revolution, are exempted from taxes if their products are directly used to promote local agriculture and animal husbandry.

agricultural tax represented 7.5 per cent of sinkiang's grain output in 1955. it went down to about 4.5 per cent in 1974, that is, below the national average.

even lower tax rates are applied to stock-breeding communes and farms -- a mere 1.5 to 2.5 per cent of their income. no tax is levied on the animals butchered for food during the corban festival.

as elsewhere in china, no income tax is levied in sinkiang.

retail prices of food grains and other daily necessities have remained stable throughout the years. whether in the city or in the outlying grasslands, the same commodity fetches the same price. all freight charges and losses arising from having to move goods long distances are defrayed by the state.

the prices of manufactured goods were drastically reduced four times between 1956 and 1964, and in 1967 a new price cut was announced for bicycles, radios and textiles.

on the other hand, state purchasing prices for farm and animal products have increased 57 per cent on the average since 1955. of these, the price of grain is up 60 per cent, cotton 66 per cent and wool 26 per cent. with the same amount of farm or animal products, people now get in exchange from 68 to over 100 per cent more manufactured goods than they did in 1955.

though there were a few hospitals in pre-liberation sinkiang, they were all concentrated in cities. and they all charged extortionate fees which went far beyond the reach of the working people.

with liberation, government medical teams toured the farming and pastoral areas and quickly put an end to cholera, malaria and other infectious diseases once rampant among the minority peoples. more than 160 hospitals have been set up with government funds at the county or higher level.

all people's communes and state farms in sinkiang now have their own hospitals. more than 80 per cent of the production brigades are covered by cooperative medical services, and there are altogether more than 10,000 barefoot doctors in service there.

as a result of improved medical service and living standards, the minority nationalities have all recorded significant population increases in the past quarter century -- 56 per cent for the uighers, the largest minority nationality in sinkiang, and nearly 100 per cent for the sibos, one of china's smallest nationalities.

these are some of the reasons why the people of various nationalities in sinkiang regard the party's national policy and the socialist system as their guarantee for political equality and common economic and cultural progress.

"the greater the support we get from the socialist motherland," they say, "the greater our own responsibility in developing and defending the border region and the greater the efforts we can make to build socialism in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work."

AMNESTY

Released Foreign Crew Members of Chiang Agents-Carrying Vessels Leave China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1975)

four foreign crew members of agents-carrying vessels of the "intelligence office of the ministry of national defence" of the chiang kai-shek clique who received lenient treatment and were recently released by chinese judicial organs left china via shanghai and shumchun today and yesterday.

they are two japanese, kinro hisagai and seijin tomimura, and two south koreans, lee ga dal and mo o won. they were captured by chinese armymen and civilians in january, 1965 when they were carrying out harassment and sabotage missions against coastal areas of china at the command of the "ministry of national defence" of the chiang clique.

because the four men, when under examination, had shown repentance for their crimes, chinese judicial organs decided to release them as an expression of leniency and ordered them to leave china via shanghai and shumchun on september 26 and 27 respectively.

VOCAL MUSIC

Chinese Musicians Revolutionizing National Vocal Music

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1975)

singers are now developing chinese vocal music with national characteristics and liked by the working people to serve socialism.

this work is being done by artists, many of them trained in european school of vocal music who are both learning passages from model revolutionary modern peking operas and assimilating in their presentation certain valuable features of european vocal traditions. thus enriched, their singing conveys the revolutionary spirit of the time, has a distinctive chinese flavour and incorporates a wealth of expressiveness.

these efforts are part of china's proletarian revolution in art and literature, signified by the revolution in peking opera. the central philharmonic society took the lead a few years ago. conservatories and music, song and dance troupes all over the country have since joined in the activities.

the society was dominated by the revisionist line in art and literature before the great proletarian cultural revolution and went in for "wholesale westernization", concentrating on the presentation of western symphonic music and singing. members of the society studied the revolution in peking opera after the cultural revolution began in 1966 and explored the possibilities of making use of the symphony and other musical forms and styles to present chinese revolutionary content with national characteristics to serve socialism and the workers, peasants and soldiers in line with chairman mao's principle of "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve china" and "weeding through the old to bring forth the new." they began by making a symphonic arrangement of music drawn from the model revolutionary peking opera "shachiapang". arias were drawn on solos in the opera and choral passages were composed that used freely peking opera melodies. this stimulated singers in the society to master the singing techniques and distinctive style of the peking opera.

this demanded not just significant changes in vocal technique but a deep ideological revolution for singers schooled in the european vocal tradition and songs.

worship of things from abroad and preoccupation with european vocal virtuosity were common before the cultural revolution, under the poisonous influence of

the revisionist line on art and literature pushed by liu shao-chi. many singers prided themselves on belonging to the italian, the russian or the german schools and rejected out of hand all the traditions of chinese opera, looking down upon them. some vocalists were so enamoured of virtuosity that their attention was solely concerned with producing vocal pyrotechnics to dazzle the listener and impress other musicians. they gave little thought to the question of serving the socialist revolution and the workers, peasants and soldiers. a clear-cut political orientation of vocal music as a vehicle for presenting their revolutionary ideas and feelings to help consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat was the critical question that the musicians began to deal with.

the peking opera over a century of development absorbed singing styles and techniques of older local opera forms like the kunchu opera and famous actors over the generations accumulated a wealth of experience. distinctive methods of singing were evolved to project certain types of characters. the peking opera is most representative of the vocal experience of traditional chinese operas. voice projection is adapted to the rhythm of chinese classical and popular speech and song and the lyrics are enunciated clearly. while a broad selection of methods to present moods and feelings had been devised, the feudal content of old peking operas required the male singer of female roles to sing in a delicate and effeminate voice, an elderly male role to be presented in sombre and muted tones and the young male role to be sung in both falsetto and natural voice, sometimes with a broad range and at others in a narrow one, hence sounding neither masculine nor feminine. these methods fettered the portrayal of worker, peasant and soldier heroes full of revolutionary aspirations. while creating and performing revolutionary peking operas, composers and singers have critically taken over and enriched the vocal tradition, discarding the dross and assimilating the essence. both male and female roles are now in natural, beautiful, vigorous tones. the actors are also urged to work out ideas and feelings of the particular character of the roles they play in diverse operas.

a great deal of path-breaking has already been done under the guidance of teachers of peking opera and many well-known peking opera actors. singers of the central philharmonic society have made great efforts to learn the singing techniques of revolutionary modern peking operas and absorb the good features of european vocal music, particularly as regards head and chest resonance and the rich and round projection of certain vowels developed by the european vocal schools which are based on the characteristics of european languages. but this cannot cover the vocalization of all chinese sounds. therefore, if these methods were taken over mechanically for singing chinese songs, the lyrics would not be

articulated properly and the force of the ideas, feelings, rhythm and rhyme of chinese songs would be lost. intensive analysis of the singing methods of peking opera and european vocal music is underway by singers who are striving to create a chinese national socialist vocal musical idiom.

the revolution has advanced to the point where tenors trained in schumann's "dichterliebe" can now sing the part of kuo chien-kuang, a commander of the revolutionary army in "shachiapang". sopranos trained in tchaikovsky's opera "eugene onegin" or puccini's opera "tosca" can play the woman communist sister ah-ching in "shachiapang".

many melodies in the peking opera have high notes that have challenged singers to expand their range. some tenors can now reach high e above c. their voice has grown stronger, rounder and more brilliant and expressive.

this practice has spread among vocalists throughout the country. conservatories take this as an important factor in revolutionizing the teaching of vocal music and they pay attention to the laws of presenting the sounds of the chinese language.

some success has already been scored and the experience is being summed up as the singers, composers and music teachers continue to press forward, all for the purpose of creating a new chinese national musical idiom serving socialism and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

THIRD NATIONAL GAMES

How Chinese Sportsmen Look at Wins and Losses

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1975)

"friendship first, competition second" is a guiding principle for sportsmen in china. they are not complacent when they win, or dejected when they lose.

tung hsiang-yi, li ya-min and tu ning-sheng from the chinese people's liberation army all broke the world record in the women's small-bore centre-fire pistol event individually at the current third national games here a few days ago. and as a team they totalled 1,771 points to beat the soviet-held world record of 1,752 points. having won honour for the motherland, they sat down at a party group meeting that evening and discussed how they should look at these achievements.

they analysed their performances dialectically, pinpointed the shortcomings and drew up a more rigorous training programme aimed at still better results. they attribute the achievements to the party and the people and to the help they obtained from the coaches and other shooters as a collective. "it's just like a relay race. we happened to run the last leg," says one of them.

twentyfour-year-old tung hsiang-yi scored 590 points in a competition last may to establish a new world record in the women's small-bore centre-fire pistol event. determined to do still better, she kept up her efforts in training and succeeded in adding two more points to that record to emerge first at the national games. but she was still not satisfied. "the result was good, but it should be better," she said. "the world record for men shooters in this same event is 597 points. i think we women shooters can reach that mark too."

li ya-min, who broke the world record in the women's 25 metres standard pistol event at the seventh asian games last year, made 591 points in the small-bore centre-fire pistol event at the current national games. she said: "it is still nine points short of full mark. it shows i still have weaknesses and should in no way become complacent."

this is typical of the sentiment of all the competitors at the third national games, though they have so far already bettered or equalled several world records and improved many national records in shooting, archery, swimming, track and field and weight lifting. ball games, diving and gymnastics have also shown high standards.

hsieh tsai-ming, a 23-year-old diver from szechwan province and gold medallist in springboard diving at the seventh asian games, was placed second in this event

at the national games, after the junior diver wu kuo-tsun. hsieh tsai-ming has long been distinguished for his all-round skills -- high jump on the springboard, swift somersaults, graceful movements and good entry. instead of regarding these skills as private property, he unreservedly passed them on to wu kuo-tsun and other divers. he was happy to be outmatched by wu kuo-tsun.

"in wu kuo-tsun, we see diving in china has been raised to a new level," hsieh tsai-ming told hsinhua after the competition. "new china develops physical culture and sports to build up the people's health in the interests of the proletarian revolutionary cause. we do not compete for personal honours. our aim is to exchange experience and learn from each other in a common endeavour to raise china's sports to a new level. and this arises from a common desire to work better for the country's socialist revolution and socialist construction."

losses as well as wins serve as a test to the competitors at the national games. when the hopei provincial football team lost 0:2 to the kwangtung team in the quarter finals, its members said they were happy to have learned something from the swift short passes and good team work of their opponents and this would mean progress in the future.

the hopei players knew that they were no match for the strong kwangtung team. but they had a correct approach towards competition. they showed plenty of fight in the match and put up an admirable performance by bringing into play their own good points. in the first half of the match, a kwangtung player got hurt in the foot. a hopei player in the field immediately rushed over and carried him to the clinic. a worker on the stands remarked: "the hopei team lost the match but showed fine sportsmanship."

according to the rules and regulations of the games, only 12 women's basketball teams could enter the final-stage competition. but actually 13 took part. the extra team came from the kwangsi chuang autonomous region.

in the first-stage competition, the kwangsi team lost a key match by four points because of misjudgement by the referee in the last 15 seconds. later the referee realized the mistake and apologized. but the result stood. the kwangsi girls did not complain and their fine sportsmanship won the praises of all. so the organizing committee of the national games decided to make an exception and invited the kwangsi team to the final-stage competition.

when interviewed by hsinhua, the kwangsi girls all said that they had nothing to complain about. "anyway we did have weaknesses and were not quite in form, especially in the first half," one of them stressed. "players and referees are comrades working for the same revolutionary goal. it's as difficult for a referee as for a player not to make any mistake."

"Friendship First, Competition Second"--Guiding Principle for China's Sports

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1975)

"friendship first, competition second" is the guiding principle for sportsmen, sports organizers and even spectators at the current third national games.

the competitors vie with each other to put up their best performances and at the same time to demonstrate good sportsmanship, disregarding wins or losses. although from different localities, they are often seen comparing notes. this socialist spirit has won wide acclaim from the spectators.

a typical example is a football match between the kwangtung and tientsin teams.

the two teams were competing for first place in their group. a forward of the kwangtung team weaved his way through the opposing team and was about to shoot in the goal area. the goalkeeper of the tientsin team dashed forward to retrieve the ball. seeing that he might hurt the goalkeeper, the kwangtung player gave up his chance of scoring and avoided banging into the goalkeeper. his action drew prolonged applause from the stands. sports organizers watching the match were all very pleased with the spirited game and the fine sportsmanship shown by the players of both teams.

veteran sports organizer liu chang-chun recalled what things were like before liberation. under reactionary kuomintang rule, fist fights often broke out on the sports grounds. at the so-called seventh national games in 1948, puppet troops and police mounted machine guns in the football finals at the chiangwan stadium in shanghai. in the end both sides were labelled "winners".

after the founding of new china, champion-itis in sports was severely condemned. the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, in particular, wrought profound changes in the thinking of sportsmen. the principle of "friendship first, competition second" was welcomed.

by adopting this principle, sportsmen see themselves as both competitors and comrades. football and basketball are vigorous games, but rarely is there any roughhouse and violations of rules have been greatly reduced. when such violations do occur, players often raise their hands in admission and apologize to their opponents.

the principle of "friendship first, competition second" is decided by china's socialist system. the aim in developing physical culture and sports is to keep

the people fit, build up their health and enable them to serve socialist revolution and construction better. everyone in china is working for the same revolutionary goal and, therefore, revolutionary friendship and unity naturally comes first while the wins or losses and placings of individual persons and groups are temporary and secondary.

the principle of "friendship first, competition second" has stimulated extensive exchange of skills and raised the sports standards on a wide scale. there have been vivid scenes at the current games of people helping and learning from each other.

when the women gymnasts from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions were having their training sessions at the peking workers' indoor stadium, chiang shao-yi of yunnan province, an asian games champion, was kept busy coaching young gymnasts and imparting to them her rich experience. she often says: "i want to help others so that they may overtake me. skill and experience are not private property. i should unreservedly share them with others. we learn from and help each other so as to raise the sports standards of our country as quickly as possible."

this is the first time the sports delegation of taiwan province is taking part in the national games. when the coach of the taiwan table tennis team fell ill prior to the contest, the liberation army delegation immediately sent its own coach to give them help and guidance. the taiwan gymnastics team is a new team. the peking team invited the team to join in their training sessions and sent an experienced coach to help them. sportsmen from taiwan voluntarily gave pointers in baseball to other players.

chinese sportsmen also adhere to the principle of "friendship first, competition second" in their extensive international sports contests. thus they promote friendship and unity between people and sportsmen of china and of other countries. for this they have won praise from friends of various countries. "wins or losses are temporary, but friendship is lasting." this has become the common language of both chinese sportsmen and their many foreign friends.

National Games Matches Held in Various Parts of Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1975)

among the more than 190 venues for the current third national games, 165 are in factories, rural people's communes, army barracks, department store sports grounds, schools, residential quarters, railway station plaza and public parks in and around peking. in this way, over one million people have been enabled to watch the exciting events in their own villages, nearby factories or just around the corner.

"'promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health' is the fundamental guiding principle of socialist sports in china," a leading member of the games programme committee said. "so many matches are moved to factories, villages and other grassroots units as an example of how socialist sports serve the labouring people and are integrated with productive labour. this helps popularize sports among the masses and build up the people's health so that they can devote themselves to socialist revolution and construction in good health and high spirits," he added.

two women's volleyball matches on the games programme were held at the pingkuoyuan (apple-orchards) stadium on peking's western outskirts on the afternoon of september 11. workers of an iron and steel plant near the stadium began to pour into the stadium at 1 p.m. shortly after they finished their shifts. they eagerly waited for the matches to start. the workers discussed enthusiastically how happy they were to be able to watch some of the national games events near their homes. they warmly applauded the teams for the exciting matches played in a friendly atmosphere. a veteran steel worker praised the players for their adherence to the motto of "friendship first, competition second."

a table tennis match was held right in the courtyard shared by several households in the peihsinchiao neighbourhood on september 14. the neighbourhood in peking's east city district is known for mass participation in sports activities.

enthusiastic crowds gethered around the partition boards long before the match started. many of them are table tennis enthusiasts and they were as keen in the game as the competitors. a 61-year-old retired worker said: "we are watching a national competition in our courtyard. this really shows the attention chairman mao pays to the people. in the old society, only a handful of capitalists and rich men could afford that. we old men are determined to develop physical fitness by doing traditional chinese boxing and other exercises every day so that we can do our neighbourhood work better."

two basketball matches were played in hsiaotaotsun village of fangshan county some 70 kilometres from the city proper. the village is known for its enthusiasm in basketball and its basketball team was set up as early as 1964. besides basketball, the peasants there take an active part in track and field, swimming, volleyball, table tennis, callisthenics and other events. the poor and lower-middle peasants were moved when they learned how the players had made light of the long bus ride after a series of keenly contested matches in order to play for the villagers. the coach of the village basketball team said: "basketball matches of the national games played in our village. this is a great encouragement to us. we must adhere to chairman mao's revolutionary line on sports, learn from the players their correct outlook as well as their good play, and make further efforts to promote sports among the peasants so as to work better for the revolution."

competitors in the current national games not only played matches in factories and villages but also found time, busy as they were, to help train local teams and joined the workers and peasants in physical labour. they also visited veteran workers and peasants who had suffered bitterly in the old society. the soaring enthusiasm of the workers and peasants for socialism, their boundless love for the communist party and chairman mao and for the socialist new china was very educative to the sportsmen. the competitors pledged to adhere to the orientation that sports must serve proletarian politics and serve workers, peasants and soldiers and be integrated with productive labour, and make contributions to the promotion of physical culture and sports of china.

Football Final at Third National Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1975)

the final round of football at the third national games of china came to a close here today after 53 matches beginning september 7. the liaoning team and the kwangtung team tied for first place in the senior division. the liaoning team finished first and the tientsin team second in the junior division.

more than 80,000 spectators watched the exciting match between liaoning and kwangtung at the closing ceremony of the third national games this afternoon at the peking workers' stadium. liaoning, the only team that remained unbeaten in the finals, played a spirited fast-attacking game. the kwangtung team showed good teamwork and dexterity. its forwards were known for their solo break-throughs. both teams brought their initiative and speed into full play. the closely-fought match ended in a draw 1:1, and the teams thus finished equal first.

with the inclusion of a junior division, the football tournament at the third national games drew 59 teams and over 1,100 players. this was the largest football tournament with the greatest number of entrants since liberation. it demonstrated how football had attracted wider participation among the masses since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution and how the game had improved technically.

football has become one of the most popular games among the masses of people in china. it has well over 10 million enthusiastic followers throughout the country. more and more people play the game not only in coastal provinces and cities where the game has been more developed, but also in the hinterland and remote minority nationality regions. there are now more than 30 football teams in the highland city of lhasa with a population of 100,000. players from these football teams were selected for the tibet team in the third national games, half of them are of tibetan nationality.

in northeast china's port city of talien, more than 85 percent of the primary and middle school pupils play football. players from this city known as the "home of footballers" constituted 70 percent of the members of the liaoning senior and junior teams which won successes at the third national games.

the 12 teams in the senior division and the six teams in the junior division qualified to play in the final round after competing in the preliminaries held in different venues in june and july this year. all the teams in the 53-match final round consisted

mainly of new-comers. the matches were characterized by the following features:

firstly, all teams went all out from the opening whistle. the emphasis was on fast attack and very close guarding in defence. the matches were keenly contested.

the liaoning team gained the upper hand in its matches with the equally strong peking and people's liberation army teams by means of its faster game and brave interception. the polished kwangtung team won from the tientsin and p.l.a. teams to enter the final by its better ball control and more flexible tactics.

secondly, the teams showed a fast all-out attack and all-in defence as a trend. whenever their offensive manoeuvres were repulsed, the forwards quickly withdrew to become the first defence line, as in the cases of the liaoning, peking, kwangtung and the p.l.a. teams.

in offensives, the players met the ball, stopped it and passed it on the fast run, without slowing down the pace by passing the ball sidewise or backward or by short inter-passing. even the fullbacks went up the field to join in the attack.

the all-out attack and all-in defence called for good organizers in the mid-field, an all-round skill so that the players could switch positions as strikers or defenders, and better understanding in teamwork. the teams still had a lot to learn before they could perfect the new game but they were all working towards this goal.

thirdly, all teams included a number of promising young players spearheading the attack. among the senior players, 70 percent were new players under 22. the average age of the senior teams as a whole was 22.4 years old, two years younger than the teams at the second national games. players of the junior teams were all under 17. their emergence provided favourable conditions for raising football standards in china.

Third National Games Successfully Close in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1975)

the third national games of the people's republic of china came to a successful close here this afternoon at the peking workers' stadium.

attending the closing ceremony were chinese party and state leaders chu teh, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chang chun-chiao, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei and sun chien; vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference shen yen-ping; and president of the supreme people's court chiang hua.

distinguished foreign guests attending the closing ceremony and sitting in the front row on the rostrum were:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk; and

phoumi vongvichit, general secretary of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, vice-premier of the lao provisional national union government and minister for foreign affairs, and mme. vongvichit.

the third national games lasted 17 days. the more than 10,000 competitors and officials, both men and women, are of various nationalities from 31 sports delegations of the various provinces including taiwan province, municipalities, autonomous regions and the chinese people's liberation army. they conscientiously carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line in physical culture and sports and the principle of "friendship first, competition second", learned from one another and made common progress. they displayed good sportsmanship and attained standards at a new and higher level.

during the games, representatives from various advanced grassroots units outstanding in promoting mass participation in sports exchanged their experience. more than 1,000 worker-peasant-soldier commentators joined in appraising the games. the competitors played matches and joined in physical labour in factories and mines, rural areas and army units. they made new advances in ideology and in their events.

one team and four individuals improved three world records on six occasions, two competitors equalled a world record on two occasions, and three competitors broke one asian games record on three occasions. 49

teams and 83 competitors revamped 62 national records on 198 occasions, and four teams and 41 competitors set 64 national records in junior events on 151 occasions.

the competitors joined 80,000 workers, peasants and soldiers in the chinese capital at the closing ceremony.

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, addressed the closing ceremony. he said: "the third national games were permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and militancy and reflected the new outlook of chinese sports organizers and sportsmen and women who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. the games witnessed the sturdy growth of the new forces, and showed a brilliant perspective in the field of sports in china."

he called on the sportsmen and women and sports organizers to study hard the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, criticize revisionism, implement chairman mao's revolutionary line in physical culture and sports, promote mass participation in sports on a wider scope and in a more down-to-earth way and daringly scale new heights in sports, make sports serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers in a better way and integrate sports with productive labour.

at the closing ceremony, members of the presidium of the third national games gave prizes to the chinese mountaineering expedition which had successfully ascended the world's highest peak -- qomolangma feng (mount jolmo lungma) for the second time, competitors who had broken world and national records during the games, representatives of outstanding grassroots units in popularizing sports among the masses, and representatives of those who gave exhibitions of traditional sports of china's minority nationalities, military sports and children's sports.

attending the closing ceremony were:

sports delegations and friendly personages from sports circles of albania, the democratic people's republic of korea, romania, the republic of south viet nam, cambodia, laos, iran, pakistan, kuwait, the sudan, japan, ethiopia and mexico; and the secretary general of the supreme council for sports in africa, who are in china to attend the third national games;

the visiting groups from sports circles in hongkong and macao;

foreign friends now visiting peking; and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1975)

an albanian scientific and technical cooperation delegation arrived here by air this morning to attend the 16th meeting of the joint china-albania committee for cooperation in technology and technical science. it is led by maqo bleta, chairman of the albanian group to the committee and vice-minister of industry and mining.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by chen wei-chi, chairman of the chinese group to the committee and vice-minister of light industry, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, as well as behar shtylla, albanian ambassador to china.

Albanian Leader Receives Chinese Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 27, 1975)

spiro koleka, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, received the chinese friendship visiting group yesterday. leader of the group is wang shih-hui, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress and standing committee member of the hopei provincial committee of the communist party of china, and deputy leader is wang kuei-hua, vice-chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the provincial women's federation.

present on the occasion were n.hoxha, minister of trade, k.nushi, vice foreign minister, and k. starjo, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

n. hoxha gave a dinner in honour of the chinese group yesterday evening.

the chinese group left here for romania today.

Vice Premier Wang Chen Meets Albanian Posts and Telecommunications Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1975)

vice-premier wang chen this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the members of the albanian posts and telecommunications delegation led by perikli pani, director-general of the administration of posts and telecommunications.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla was present on the occasion.

also present were chung fu-hsiang, chinese minister of posts and telecommunications, liu cheng-ching, vice-minister of posts and telecommunications, and chiao wei-chung, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of posts and telecommunications.

Albanian Friendship Visiting Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1975)

a 15-member friendship visiting group of albania led by maksut selenica, first secretary of the pogradec regional committee of the albanian party of labour, arrived in peking today at the invitation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

it was welcomed at the airport by cheng chih-ping, leading member of the host bureau, and hsing jen-hsien, kao chen-tung, hsi chen-huan, chang shih-ta and fan fu-hsiang, leading members of organizations concerned.

present was musin kroi, counsellor of the albanian embassy in china.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1975)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk arrived in peking this afternoon by special plane from phnom penh on invitation for the celebrations of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

arriving by the same plane were keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and other distinguished cambodian guests.

present at the airport to give the distinguished cambodian guests a warm welcome were teng hsiao-ping and li hsien-nien, vice-premiers of the state council, wu teh and hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chung hsi-tung, vice-foreign minister, and lin chia-mei, liang feng and kao chien-chung, leading members of departments concerned.

cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and his wife as well as cambodian friends in peking were also present.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Gives Banquet for Samdech and Mme. Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1975)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping gave a banquet this evening in honour of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme. sihanouk.

among the guests at the banquet were keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, toch kham doeun, cambodian ambassador to china, and his wife and other cambodian friends.

present were vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress wu teh and hsu hsiang-chien, vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung, and leading members of departments concerned lin chia-mei, liang feng and kao chien-chung.

the banquet was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere. both vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and samdech norodom sihanouk proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the profound friendship and militant unity of the two countries and two peoples of china and cambodia.

Cambodian Journalists Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1975)

a journalists delegation from cambodia with sok chhorn as its leader and neou keng as its deputy leader arrived in peking by air today for a friendly visit to china as guests of the press circles of the chinese capital.

the comrades-in-arms from cambodia were greeted at the airport by leading members of the press circles of peking and the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, including chu mu chih, pan fei, mao teh-hou, wang chen, ma pei-wen, sun yi-ching, tu yueh-kai and chien hsiao-chang.

present were cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and embassy officials.

CHINA AND CHILE

Vice Chairman of NPC Standing Committee Ulanfu Meets Chilean Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1975)

ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with chilean friendly personages guillermo del pedregal and his wife.

present on the occasion were wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and lin ping, director of the department of the american and oceanian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Vice Minister Meets Iraqi Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1975)

chen hsi-yu, vice-minister of the ministry of finance, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with abdulbaki redha, chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the iraqi national insurance company.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned, including keng tao-ming and sung kuo-hua.

abdulbaki redha arrived in peking yesterday as guest of the people's insurance company of china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1975)

hao chung-shih, president of the chinese society of agronomy, hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of a japanese delegation of the representatives of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association. leader of the delegation is tadashi yaoita, diet member and chairman of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association, deputy leader is kaku ashika, vice-chairman of the association, and secretary-general is hiroaki morishima, permanent director of the association.

present were vice-president of the chinese society of agronomy shen chi-yi and leading members of organizations concerned.

the japanese delegation arrived here yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese society of agronomy.

Japanese Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1975)

liao cheng-chih and lo ching-chang met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with mr. shang chen and his wife sakaba yasuda and gave a banquet in their honour.

present on the occasion were tung hsiao-peng, liu fei, tung chi-wu, yang szu-teh, chen jui-ting and wang hsiao-yun.

also present were mr. shang chen's daughter-in-law lily tang shang and his grand-daughter helena shang, who are visiting and studying in peking.

Delegation of Japan-China Friendship Youth and Students Activists Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1975)

lin li-yun gave a banquet here this evening to welcome a delegation of japan-china friendship youth and students activists led by shoji nishibori, with chuji shino as its secretary-general.

present at the banquet were leading members of organizations concerned and representatives of youth and students in peking.

in a toast at the banquet, lin li-yun said: we are very glad to welcome the young japanese friends today on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the normalization of the relations between china and japan. she hoped that the youth of china and japan would make new contributions to the further development of the friendly relations between the people of the two countries on the basis of the joint statement of the chinese and japanese governments. in his toast, shoji nishibori pledged to strive for the conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty between japan and china at a sooner date.

the 21-member delegation arrived in peking on september 26 for a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Communist Party Delegation Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 26, 1975)

the delegation of the communist party of china gave a reciprocal banquet at chinese embassy here this evening before the conclusion of its friendly visit to korea.

present at the banquet were korean party and government leaders: kim dong gyu, o jin u, so chol, yang hyong sop, li yong mu, kim yong nam, ho dam, and leading members of departments concerned kim guk tae, kang hyon su, chong dong ik, kim gyong ryon, kim gwan sop, kim yong sun, li jong mok and an jae yun.

comrade chang chun-chiao, leader of the delegation, and comrade yang hyong sop spoke at the banquet which was permeated with fraternal friendship between the two parties and peoples of china and korea.

comrade chang chun-chiao said that the workers' party of korea and the fraternal korean people have accorded the chinese communist party delegation extremely warm welcome and gracious hospitality wherever it went. "this fully demonstrates the great friendship and militant unity between our two parties and two peoples. it is a special privilege for us to have been received and given a dinner by comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and the great leader of the korean people, who spared some time from his heavy duty to have an intimate talk with us on mutually interested questions of our two parties. this is very helpful to the common struggle of the two parties and peoples of china and korea. and we are extremely happy and satisfied with all that. today we are very glad to have many korean comrades-in-arms with us before we leave for home. on behalf of the communist party and people of china, please allow me to extend our most heartfelt thanks to respected comrade kim il sung and the workers party and people of korea."

he added, "our short stay in korea has left us unforgettable impressions. the heroic korean people, under the wise leadership of the workers' party of korea headed by comrade kim il sung, have thoroughly implemented comrade kim il sung's revolutionary line, and won great victories in the struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression, in socialist revolution and socialist construction, and in various struggles on the international arena. now the korean people, in response to the militant calls of the tenth plenary session of the fifth central committee of the workers' party of korea, have victoriously fulfilled ahead of schedule the

targets of the six-year plan on the development of national economy on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the workers' party of korea. we are glad to see that the democratic people's republic of korea is seething with life and prosperity everywhere. we sincerely wish that you will score still bigger successes in the future."

comrade chang chun-chiao said, "the two parties and peoples of china and korea have all along fought shoulder to shoulder for common revolutionary objectives, and rejoice at the victories of our common struggle. we are convinced that this great friendship will pass on from generation to generation. the communist party and people of china resolutely support the just struggle of the workers' party and people of korea in opposing imperialist aggression and intervention and striving for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. whatever storms may arise in the world in the future, the parties and peoples of china and korea will always be united, always fight together and be victorious together."

comrade yang hyong sop said in his speech, "at this time when we are going to bid farewell, we can hardly restrain our emotion, our reluctance to part with comrade chang chun-chiao and other distinguished chinese guests, and we cannot help recalling with a deep affection the past few days that have added a brilliant chapter to the history of korea-china friendship."

comrade yang hyong sop said: "we are very satisfied with the successful visit to our country by the delegation of the communist party of china with respected comrade chang chun-chiao as leader."

he said: "the communists and people of our two countries treasure very much our great friendship and militant unity personally created and nurtured by the great leader of our people comrade kim il sung and the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung. as early as the time when we were oppressed and bullied by others, we shared weal and woe and fought shoulder to shoulder for national liberation and independence;

he said that the great leader of the korean people has received comrade chang chun-chiao and has a friendly, important conversation with him. this is of great historic significance to the consolidation and development of korea-china friendship. he said: "during the visit, the delegation of our party and the delegation of the communist party of china held friendly, comradely talks, sincerely exchanged opinions on the continuous consolidation and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two peoples and on issues of common interests and achieved unanimity of views on all questions." amid the flames of

protracted arduous struggle against our common enemies, japanese imperialism and u.s. imperialism, we did not hesitate to support each other with blood; today, we share the joy of victory and will continue to fight together for the final victory of revolution.

"we have cemented genuine revolutionary comradeship and blood relationship with the chinese people. we will, as always, continue to unite closely with the chinese people and carry on indomitable struggle in defiance of any storms or obstacles."

the speeches of comrade chang chun-chiao and comrade yang hyong sop were punctuated by stormy applause.

the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms conversed cordially at the banquet. the hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the good health and longevity of the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung and to the everlasting sino-korean friendship.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties and peoples of china and korea.

Chinese Communist Party Delegation Led by Comrades Chang Chun-chiao and Keng Piao Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1975)

the delegation of the communist party of china with chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, as its leader and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, as its deputy leader wound up its friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea and returned to peking by special plane this afternoon.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, wang tung-hsing and wu teh, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chung hsi-tung, vice-foreign minister; yang cheng-wu, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and liang pi-yeh, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department.

present were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and officials of the korean embassy here.

Chinese Communist Party Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 27, 1975)

the delegation of the communist party of china with chang chun-chiao as leader and keng piao as deputy leader left here for home this afternoon by a special plane after concluding a friendly visit to korea.

the delegation was warmly seen off at the airport by korean party and government leaders kim dong gyu, o jin u, so chol, yang hyong sop, li yong mu, kim yong nam and leading members of the departments concerned kim guk tae, kang hyon su, chong dong ik, kim gyong ryon, kim gwan sop, kim yong sun and li jong mok.

also present were chinese ambassador li yun-chuan and other diplomatic officials of the embassy and chen chien-wu, representative of the chinese people's volunteers and member of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission.

huge portraits of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, stood in the centre of sunan airport. the national flags of china and korea fluttered in the breeze. the crowds held streamers which read: "long live comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people", "long live comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people" and "long live the everlasting militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples".

before boarding the plane, chang chun-chiao, keng piao and other members of the delegation shook hands and embraced warmly with kim dong gyu, o jin u and other korean comrades.

when the chinese guests bid farewell to the crowds, they waved the national flags of the two countries and bouquets and gave resounding cheers, warmly congratulating the delegation on the full success of its visit and wishing steady consolidation and development to the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties and peoples of korea and china.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

New Tricks of Soviet Revisionists to Fleece Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1975)

a whole array of new wage and bonus systems to fleece the workers ruthlessly has been invented and introduced by the soviet revisionists in the past few years. they were hailed by the kremlin bosses and their mouthpieces as important measures for "bringing benefit" to the people and as "ingenious and original attempts" at perfecting the system of remuneration for labour. but these lies, cannot cover up the hard fact of cruel exploitation of the soviet working class.

among this variety of new wage and bonus systems are "the shchekino experience", "the zlobin formula", "the wage system of the volga automobile plant", "the aksaisk method", "the no-advance-payment wage system", "the system for fixing wage rate according to one's output value" and "the system for compounded remuneration for labour".

facts in the 20 years and more since the beginning of the restoration of capitalism in the soviet union show that with the change in the ownership of the means of production, the status of the individuals engaged in production, their relations with each other and the nature of the relationship in the sphere of distribution have undergone a fundamental change accordingly. so in the soviet union today, the prevailing relationship in the sphere of distribution is one of cruel exploitation and fleecing of the workers by the capitalists. since labour power has once again become a commodity, both wages and bonuses paid to soviet workers are merely the value or price of their labour power. for the new capitalists in the soviet union just as for their counterparts in the west, the payment of wages and bonuses is a means to appropriate surplus value.

since its accession to power, the soviet revisionist renegade group had twice carried out comprehensive "reform" in the payment of wages - one in 1956 and one in 1972. the new wage and bonus systems are the continuation of the previous "reforms" and constitute an important part of the whole thing. despite the variety of labels, these new systems are essentially devices to induce the workers to increase labour intensity by means of "material incentive", thereby creating more surplus value for the handful of bureaucratic-monopoly capitalists. for instance, the "shchekino experience", which is boasted by the soviet revisionists as "model" of a perfect system of remuneration and popularized throughout the country, consists in raising the work norm, forcing a worker to take up several kinds of jobs, increasing the number of machines to be tended

by him and widening the range of his service. in this way, the number of workers may be reduced considerably and a tiny sum of the money thus saved from the payment of wages is used to induce a worker to do the work of several men.

in 1974, the state labour and wages committee and the all-union central council of trade unions decided to introduce the wage system adopted by the volga automobile plant. under this system, wages are divided into three parts: the time-rate wage determined by a worker's actual working hours, the piece-rate wage determined by how he has fulfilled his work norm, and bonus determined by how he has raised his labour productivity, with each part functioning as an "incentive" to the worker. this, the soviet press asserted, would make the workers "unconditionally fulfil his norm" and increase labour intensity.

a stock device for more "material incentive" and heavier exploitation of the workers is to enlarge the variable part of the wage paid to a worker. as disclosed by the soviet press, this variable part went up from 31.9 per cent of the total sum of wages paid in 1961 to 43.1 per cent in 1971. bonuses alone jumped from 6.9 per cent of the wage total in 1961 to 16.3 per cent in 1973. in many trades, bonuses account for 30 to over 40 per cent of basic wages. the variable part of the wage includes extra pay, payments for holding several posts concurrently and for possessing specialties, bonuses and subsidies. it is directly linked with the specified targets, conditions and results of production of an enterprise. bonuses taken from profit is determined by how well an enterprise is run and by the size of its profit. consequently, in order to earn extra pay and bonuses, not only must the individual workers work extra hard over a fairly long period of time, but all the workers of an enterprise must continually increase their labour intensity so as to bring higher profit to the enterprise.

the system for "the fixing of wage rate according to one's output value", the "zlobin formula" and "the system for compounded remuneration for labour" mean nothing more than linking wage and bonus increases with rise in one's output as well as with how one fulfils his work norm. thus, to earn their living, the workers have to produce more for the bureaucratic-monopoly capitalists. facts have fully established that to enlarge the variable part of the wage has become a sordid trick of the bureaucratic-monopoly capitalists to wring maximum profit from the workers.

the soviet revisionists' allegation that these wage and bonus systems are important measures "bringing benefit" to the people is just deceitful rubbish. as lenin pointed out in his article "a 'scientific' system of sweating", "the workers get a wage increase at first. but hundreds of workers get the sack. those who are left have to work

four times more intensively, doing a back-breaking job." resorting to cheating, the soviet revisionists carry out "material incentive" by turning into "extra pay" a part of the wage funds saved by making a worker do several jobs concurrently and from retrenchment of staff. actually, they exploit the workers more heavily by this means. most of the material encouragement funds for individuals set aside from profit line the pockets of the leading personnel of enterprises and only the tiniest part is distributed among the workers. as disclosed in the soviet magazine "voprosy ekonomiki" ("problems of economy"), in over 700 factories and enterprises investigated, the workers who account for 80 to 90 per cent of the whole staff get only 18 per cent of the bonuses, while the few managers, directors and "specialists" get 82 per cent of the bonuses. in some plants, bonuses alloted to workers are even smaller, accounting for 0.3 to 0.8 per cent of the material encouragement funds. taking advantage of their positions, leading personnel of enterprises exploit the workers unscrupulously by frequently granting themselves all kinds of bonuses and extra pay. a manager of a construction trust in lipetsk, for instance, smartly pocketed 1,375 rubles by getting bonuses seven times in a month. bonuses amounting to 147.2 per cent of their wages were paid to the managing staff of gomil glass factory in a quarter.

it should be noted that a worker has to increase his labour several times for the petty sum of bonuses he may get. in the aksaisk plastics plant, for example, a worker has to produce surplus value to the amount of 16.6 rubles for every ruble of bonus he receives. according to the "shchekino experience", a worker is forced to do the jobs of several workers, thus gravely damaging his health. the highest extra wage does not exceed 30 per cent of the wage, and actually only 1.4 per cent of the workers of the enterprise get the highest extra wage, while more than 50 per cent of them get no extra wage.

soviet journals disclose that the wage spending for every ruble of the products of the shchekino chemical combine was 13.9 kopecks in 1966, and dropped to 8 kopecks in 1968 and 6.8 kopecks in 1971 after the experiment was made. "material punishment" for workers which is given side by side with "material incentive" has increased considerably. the soviet "regulations of state-run enterprises" stipulate that the managers have the right to recruit, sack and punish workers. consequently, on the pretext of "negligence and fault" in work, they often cut down the workers' basic wages and deprive them of all or part of their bonuses. according to the soviet "model rules on work regulations", the managers have the right to transfer to low-paid jobs workers who are not willing to sweat for them. many workers regarded as "not skillful enough", in bad health or "disobedient" by the managers are dismissed, bringing about the grave situation of unsettled labour force. the soviet press discloses that

the mobility rate is 20 per cent for soviet industrial workers and 30 per cent for building workers. it is glaringly obvious that the soviet revisionists' "material incentive" measures are designed to produce the maximum surplus value by means of minimum capital outlay. those who reap the biggest benefit are a handful of bureaucratic-monopoly capitalists, while the broad masses of the working people are subjected to more ruthless exploitation.

the soviet revisionists' so-called "ingenious and original attempts" in "perfecting the system of remuneration for labour" is nothing new, but a refurbished version of the capitalist sweating system. lenin pointed out long ago in the same article that the very essence of the system is to work "three times faster in sucking out every drop of the wage slave's nervous and physical energy". suffering from ruthless oppression and exploitation, the soviet working class has seen through ever more clearly the vicious tricks of exploitation played by the soviet revisionists, and they have time and again resisted by means of go-slows, strikes and demonstrations etc. the day will surely come when the soviet people will settle accounts once and for all with the handful of the bureaucratic-monopoly bourgeois bloodsuckers for their crimes.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

NPC Vice Chairman Meets Swedish Scientific Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1975)

tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly conversation with the swedish scientific delegation here this evening. the delegation is led by erik filip lundberg, president of the royal swedish academy of science, and arne s. lundberg, president of the royal swedish academy of engineering sciences.

present on the occasion were members of the delegation e.g. hoppe, vice-president of the royal swedish academy of science, and t.e.e. bergek, b. bjurel and i. eidem, vice-presidents of the royal swedish academy of engineering sciences.

present were also kaj bjork, swedish ambassador to china, and sven hirdman, counsellor of the swedish embassy in peking.

on hand were vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences wu yu-hsun and leading members of departments concerned and scientific workers wang chien-chung, pei shih-chang, wang shu-chia, chen tai-sun, wu tsao-wen and tso ta-kang.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Foreign Ministers of Other Countries at UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 26, 1975)

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 30th session of the u.n. general assembly, continued to meet with foreign ministers of a number of countries in the past two days.

yesterday he met with deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the federal republic of germany hans-dietrich genscher, peruvian foreign minister miguel de la flor valle, turkish foreign minister insan sabri caglayangil and romanian foreign minister george macovescu.

he saw bangladesh foreign minister abu jayeed chowdhury this afternoon.

chiao kuan-hua also had a meeting with singapore foreign minister s. rajaratnam, this afternoon and later gave a dinner in his honour. also present at the meeting and dinner were singapore permanent representative to the united nations t.t.b. koh and other officials of the delegation. vice-chairman of the chinese delegation huang hua and representatives lai ya-li and pi chi-lung were present.

yesterday evening chairman chiao kuan-hua and vice-chairman huang hua were present at a dinner given by president of the current session of the u.n. general assembly gaston thorn and u.n. general secretary kurt waldheim for chairmen and vice-chairmen of all delegations.

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes French and Japanese Foreign Ministers

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 27, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 30th u.n. general assembly session and minister of foreign affairs, today feted the french and japanese foreign ministers separately. he gave a dinner in honour of french foreign minister jean sauvagnargues at noon and a dinner in honour of japanese foreign minister kiichi miyazawa in the evening.

also present at the dinner at noon were french permanent representative to the u.n. louis de guiringaud, director of the french foreign ministry rene de saint legier, and french deputy permanent representative to the u.n. jacques lecompt. on the chinese side, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation huang hua, representative lai ya-li and alternate representative lo hsu also attended the dinner at noon.

also present at the dinner in the evening were japanese deputy vice-minister of foreign affairs keisuke arita and japanese permanent representative to the u.n. shizuo saito. on the chinese side, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation huang hua, alternate representative chang han-chih and advisor wang hsiao-hsien also attended the dinner in the evening.

CHINA AND US

American Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1975)

li chi, leading member of the chinese ministry of education, this evening met and feted albert h. bowker, president of the berkeley campus of the university of california, the united states, his wife and two other american guests. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, chang wei, vice-chairman of the tsinghua university revolutionary committee, and chien wei-chang, liu ju-kun and pi hsueh-chien.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Upper Volta Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met first upper volta ambassador to china bado guy mathieu here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation Arrives in Kweilin from Tientsin

(NCNA-English Nanning, Sept. 27, 1975)

the viet nam party and government delegation with le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, as its leader and le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the government, arrived in kweilin from tientsin by special plane this morning in the company of yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the viet nam party and government delegation was given a warm welcome at the airport by wei kuo-ching, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, first secretary of the c.p.c. kwangsi chuang autonomous regional committee and chairman of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee; liu chung-kuei, secretary of the c.p.c. kwangsi chuang autonomous regional committee and vice-chairman of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee; and chung feng, secretary of the c.p.c. kweilin city committee and chairman of the city revolutionary committee, as well as more than 2,000 people in the city of kweilin.

present was nguyen am, consul-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in nanning.

as the comrades on the viet nam party and government delegation alighted from the plane amidst cheers of welcome, wei kuo-ching and other comrades stepped forward and warmly

shook hands with le duan, le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades. youngsters of various nationalities, who gathered at the airport in colourful traditional costumes, beat drums and gongs and, swinging colourful canes mounted with strings of small tinkling metal discs, presented joyous dances to warmly welcome the distinguished vietnamese guests. comrade le duan and others repeatedly waved to the cheering crowd in acknowledgement.

this evening, the viet nam party and government delegation with comrade le duan as the leader and comrade le thanh nghi as the deputy leader was honoured at a banquet given by the c.p.c. kwangsi chuang autonomous regional committee, the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional revolutionary committee, the c.p.c. kweilin city committee and the kweilin city revolutionary committee. comrades yao wen-yuan, wei kuo-ching, liu chung-kuei and chung feng were present.

comrade wei kuo-ching and comrade le thanh nghi proposed toasts at the banquet.

in his toast, comrade wei kuo-ching hailed the great victory of national liberation won by the vietnamese people as opening a new chapter in vietnamese history. "situated on the southern frontier of our motherland, the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and viet nam are linked by rivers and mountains," he said.

"like the people in the other parts of china, we people of various nationalities in kwangsi will do our share for the constant consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship between the people of china and viet nam," he added.

in his toast, comrade le thanh nghi said: the friendship between the people in kweilin city and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and the vietnamese people is very deep and cordial. the people in kwangsi have made valuable contributions to the vietnamese people's just struggle and socialist construction. he praised the people in kwangsi for carrying out the socialist revolution and construction in the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance.

comrade le thanh nghi concluded: "as we bid farewell to you comrades, the viet name party and government delegation extends a greeting of unity and victory and expresses its best wishes to the chinese people."

this afternoon, the viet nam party and government delegation, accompanied by yao wen-yuan and wei kuo-ching, toured the "reed flute" cave, one of the scenic spots in kweilin. there, they admired the wondrous stalactites and stalagmites and fancy stones in the shape of pillars. then they climbed the tiehtsaishan mountains and had a bird's-eye view of the city.

also accompanying the delegation to kweilin were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee shen chien.

upon its departure from tientsin, the viet nam party and government delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee, the municipal revolutionary committee and the tientsin garrison of the chinese people's liberation army hsieh hsueh-kung, wu tai, wang yi, hsu hsin and sun ching-wen.

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation Leaves Kweilin for Home

(NCNA-English Nanning, Sept. 28, 1975)

the viet nam party and government delegation led by le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, wound up its official friendly visit to china and left kweilin for home by special plane this afternoon.

more than two thousand well-wishers gathered at the airport and gave a warm send-off to the distinguished vietnamese guests.

present at the airport were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, who had accompanied the delegation to kweilin; wei kuo-ching, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, first secretary of the c.p.c. kwangsi chuang autonomous regional committee and chairman of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee; liu chung-kuei, secretary of the c.p.c. kwangsi chuang autonomous regional committee and vice-chairman of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee; chung feng, secretary of the c.p.c. kweilin city committee and chairman of the city revolutionary committee.

also present were le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the government, nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, nguyen am, consul-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in nanning, and other vietnamese comrades.

kweilin airport flew the national flags of china and viet nam today. when comrade le duan came to the airport, the well-wishers waved bunches of flowers and multi-coloured streamers while youngsters sang and danced to gay music in farewell. they expressed their best wishes for the constant development of the fraternal friendship between the people of china and viet nam. comrade le duan happily waved to the well-wishers in acknowledgement.

on hand were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; shen ping, director of the department of asian affairs, and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry; and leading members of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and kweilin city, including liao wei-hsiung, chiang ching-ho, shih ching-sheng, ou chen, tang ting-kuo, mu shih-chi, chung hsiu-chen, pan shu-pin and tsui chin-tsai.

this morning, comrades le duan and le thanh nghi, accompanied by comrades yao wen-yuan and wei kuo-ching, went boating on the lichiang river and viewed the landscape of kweilin.

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

About the Ending of Water Margin

by

the literary and art commentary unit of the Ch'ungwen District and the workers' commentary unit of the Bureau of Machine Building, Peking Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 20, 1975)

Chairman Mao recently pointed out, "The merit of the book Water Margin lies precisely in the portrayal of capitulation. It serves as a teaching material by negative example to help all the people recognize capitulationists." The themic and vital issue of Water Margin lies in its making every effort to embellish and eulogize the capitulationists and to vigorously publicize and peddle capitulationism.

However, there was in the past a view that the Water Margin was for criticizing capitulationism. The reason is that the author has truthfully portrayed the tragic end of the insurgent army at Liangshanpo and "criticized with facts the capitulationist line." In other words, although the author subjectively wants to affirm the capitulationist line, it has objectively criticized this line with the tragic ending, and this is "the victory of realism."

This theme has been in circulation for many years and is rather able to mislead some people. Therefore, it is very essential to clarify things in this connection.

Let us take a look at how the author of Water Margin describes the ending of the insurgent army at Liangshanpo!

Between 70 and 80 percent of the original leaders of the insurgent army at Liangshanpo have died in the fight against Fang La. On the one hand, the Water Margin arbitrarily holds Fang La responsible for their death

in a vain attempt to arouse the resentment of the readers against Fang La. On the other hand, it also attributes the death of these people to the "mandate of Heaven." "Whether the life of a person is long or short is predestined." "Those who are dead are so ordained by Heaven." The author of the novel also makes these people sing the praises of the capitulationist line before their death. They say, "With titles conferred on us by the state and clad in embroidered garments, it is not too much for us to repay you by dying for the imperial court today." They say that this kind of death "is much better than death for no cause at Liangshanpo." Furthermore, they are also often portrayed as becoming immortals after their death, thus transforming the butcher's knife of the feudal rulers into the "duster" of the immortals for "raising the souls from suffering in the next world."

"When the hare is killed, the hound is boiled." The poisoning of Sung Chiang to death is the ignominious end of a capitulationist. But the author of Water Margin describes this as only the mischief of crafty ministers but not the wish of the emperor. If the emperor and such a "good official" as Su Yüan-ching had interfered in good time, this unfortunate incident could have been avoided.

The dismissal or resignation of Juan the Seventh and others from their offices has been described by the author of Water Margin as voluntary retirement as good citizens or wealthy people to deal a free life in their golden years, as though they are very pleased with such a life.

Wu Yung and other have to commit suicide because they have the premonition that they themselves would be persecuted. But the author of Water Margin describes this as "their "unwillingness to part with their friend" Sung Chiang and their desire to bury together with him in order to show their "sense of loyalty and justice."

In short, under the pen of the author, those who die in battle are so "ordained by heaven," those who are murdered are the responsibility of the crafty ministers, those who give up their offices do so out of their desire to lead a retired life, and those who commit suicide are for showing their sense of loyalty and justice. The evils of the capitulationist line have thus been totally eradicated. In such unprincipled distortion of reality, where is the so-called "victory of realism"? By defending capitulationism in this way, can there be any so-called criticism of the capitulationist line?

In the fight against Fang La, there are heavy casualties among the original leaders of Liangshanpo, and only 27 of them survive. This is the evil fruit of Sung Chiang's capitulationist line. Although Sung Chiang's tears deceive the eyes of some people, more and more people wake up. However, the Water Margin which is described as "work of realist literature" has made every effort to cover up and obliterate people's dissatisfaction with and resistance to capitulationism.

Lu Chih-shen shows his dissatisfaction with Sung Chiang for making use of the blood of Fang La's insurgent army to dye red his robe worn in

audience with the emperor. Therefore, when Sung Chiang congratulates him and brazen-facedly says that after returning to the capital, he can bring honor to his wife and security to his sons as well as glory to his forbears, Lu Chih-shen mildly rebuffs him and throws cold water on him. He says with a heavy heart, "It will not be bad if my corps is still intact." However, the author deliberately wipes away his hidden sorrow and dilutes his resentment. He portrays this resentful remark as though it is a prophetic remark heralding his "death." He describes his act of resistance by retaining his priesthood rather than go and join the imperial court as gaining immortality through death in accordance with the "mandate of Heaven."

Wu Sung later also opposes the offer of amnesty and enlistment and is unwilling to go to the capital. This is also a kind of resistance like that of Lu Chih-shen. But the author simply glosses over it and obliterates his resistance.

After the campaign against Liao, Li Chun schemed with Wu Yung and others to plunder the Eastern Capital and return once again to Liang-shanpo. After the campaign against Fang La, this man cut himself loose from Sung Chiang on the ground of ill health. However, the author describes him as a wise person who knows what is best for him to safeguard his personal security, and has in the end departed for a foreign country to keep a previous appointment.

The author of Water Margin has chosen to cut away rather than present the persons and deeds that are opposed to Sung Chiang's capitulationist line. Can this be what is called "the victory of realism"? If the author truly wants "to criticize the capitulationist line with facts," why does he not portray these facts? Why has the author only portrayed a bit of them for distortion?

The author of Water Margin has not only distorted reality to defend capitulationism but also fabricated facts to vigorously publicize the "good" ending of the capitulationists: They have brought honor to their wives and security to their sons, left a name in history, returned home in glory, and brought glory to their forbears. They are made officials and installed as feudal lords while they are alive, and have become gods and buddhas after their death. A vast array of beautiful and fine things are thus exhibited before the readers.

In the novel, Emperor Huitsung is so "kind and considerate" to the leaders of Liangshanpo. He "laments at heart" and "expresses grievances" over the fact that only a few men under Sung Chiang have survived. He promises that "titles will be conferred by imperial decrees on the tombs of those who have died for royal affairs so as not to obliterate their meritorious services." He also keeps and promptly carries out his promises: "Those commanders and deputy commanders who have died for royal affairs are all conferred with titles: The commanders are made the Order of Loyalty and Martial Art, and the deputy commanders are made the Order of Justice and Integrity. If they have descendants, such descendants are ordered to come to the capital to inherit their offices and titles. If they have no descendants, imperial decrees are issued to erect temples in their honor." Lu Chih-shen and Wu Sung who are unwilling

to accept titles as feudal lords have also been bestowed with "elegant titles," and even the deceased women commanders are also posthumously installed as "ladies" and "princesses." The survivors are granted offices and titles and rewarded with gold, silver and silks. Really "the imperial favor is so boundless." Look, how honorable it is to attend the banquets given by the emperor to reward the vassals who have distinguished themselves by meritorious service. Look, Sung Chiang is awarded 1,000 taels of gold and silver plus 10,000 strings of "cash reward" "to defray his home returning expenses." He is granted leave to visit his kinsmen, and how glorious and pompous his home visit is. In one word, the imperial court does not let people down, and capitulation pays. The author has painted a glowing picture for the feudal ruling classes and Sung Chiang's capitulationist line.

The novel also contrasts the end of Fang La with the end of Sung Chiang. "On the day Sung Chiang is richly rewarded with high ranks, Fang La is tortured and hacked to death. Both goodness and wickedness will be recompensed in the end sooner or later." The vassal who has capitulated is rewarded with high ranks, while the hero who perseveres in revolution is tortured and hacked to death. For the sake of publicizing the capitulationist line, this novel uses the failure of the revolutionary peasant struggle as a contrast to eulogize the capitulationists. Is this something we can tolerate? Can this kind of teaching material by negative example for distorting the peasant revolution be described as realism?

Some people perhaps would say: No matter how we put it, hasn't Sung Chiang been poisoned to death in the end? Isn't this tragic ending a criticism of capitulationism? This kind of defense is ridiculous. This is because they have covered up the true intention of the author in portraying the death of Sung Chiang. The author of Water Margin wants to establish a highest typical example in "loyalty and justice achieved" through portraying the death of Sung Chiang: "Even though the imperial court has let me down, my loyalty will not let the imperial court down." He nurses no complaint against his death. This is the most ideal vassal of the feudal rulers. The effort of the author to mold the image of Sung Chiang "who stands for loyalty and justice all his life" and to delineate and praise his slavish personality is ultimtely consummated precisely through the portrayal of his death. In establishing this typical example, the author wants all the peasant insurgent forces to emulate him in becoming a good vassal who "stands on principle from beginning to end," and "stands for loyalty and justice all his life." "Even though the imperial court has let me down, my loyalty will not let the imperial court down." In this way, the feudal rulers can sleep in peace.

Although Sung Chiang has fallen due to the secret plots of crafty ministers, the author tells us that above the crafty ministers there stand the emperor and Heaven who are "extremely holy and wise." Therefore, even though the capitulationists cannot keep their wealth and high positions as they wish in their life time, they can first be installed as feudal lords and second rise to heaven after their death. After Sung Chiang's death, hasn't he been installed as the earth god by Heaven? Hasn't the emperor, who is no longer deceived in the end, also built a temple for him and installed him as "Marquis of Loyalty, Martyrdom, Dignity and Uncanny Efficacy"?

"Created as a feudal lord when alive and worshipped at a temple after death," this is the highest ideal of life to the landlord elements. Sung Chiang has attained and even surpassed all this. How he merits envy. The author of Water Margin wants to tell us: Alive or dead, it pays to be a capitulationist or vassal.

As the highest typical example of the capitulationists, Sung Chiang not only nurses no complaint against his death, but also wants to strangle a revolutionary while he is still breathing. He makes use of his "brotherly relations" to cheat Li K'uei into coming to Ch'uchou to drink the poisoned wine together with him so as to guard against his leaving once again "to gather in woods or mountains in response to whistles or shouts." To Sung Chiang himself, this is necessary in order to guard against spoiling his "life of reputation for loyalty and justice." As far as the imperial court is concerned, this is the last duty of a lackey. How disgusting is the look of Sung Chiang who is really a simon-pure vassal. The author of Water Margin wants to show precisely the thoroughness of Sung Chiang's loyalty and justice through describing the episode of the poisoning to death of Li K'uei by Sung Chiang.

We can clearly see from the above that the ending of Water Margin is for distorting the peasant revolution and praising capitulationism. The flattering of it as the "victory of realism" fundamentally does not hold water.

* * *

The "Three to Five Thousand Men" Who Depart from the Mountain Stronghold

by

Ch'en Chen-k'ang (陈震康)
a worker of Cotton Mill No. 21, Shanghai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 24, 1975)

In Water Margin Sung Chiang is a representative figure of the landlord class who has wormed his way into the peasants' insurgent forces. He advocates "carrying out the wish of Heaven" and is alien in ideology to the broad masses of peasant insurgent forces. Sung Chiang opposes "assembly for justice" and stands for "loyalty and justice." He makes every effort to push the capitulationist line of "waiting for the offer of amnesty and enlistment from the imperial court" in the insurgent army at Liangshan. However, the broad masses of the peasant insurgent forces are firmly opposed to capitulation. They make up their minds to be "the rival of the emperor of Great Sung" and want "to carry the war to the Eastern Capital and seize the throne from that bird." When Sung Chiang ignores the opposition of the commanders and fighters of the peasant insurgent army represented by Li K'uei and slips into the capital to beg for amnesty and enlistment, Li K'uei "picks up his hatchet, jumps out of the inn with a roar, and wants to fight his way into the Eastern Capital alone." Such revolutionary spirit of Li K'uei's represents the demand of the broad masses of fighters in the peasant insurgent army who are opposed to capitulation.

The broad masses of peasant insurgent forces are made up of heroes and brave men who fear neither heaven nor earth. They hold the Sung Dynasty in contempt, are not afraid of intimidation and do not fall into temptation. When Emperor Huitsung of Sung orders War Minister Ch'en to bring the offer of amnesty to Liangshanpo, Juan the Seventh beckons the others to row off the boat, and the sailors on both side start to sing. They basically pay no attention to this "imperial envoy." Juan the Seventh also removes the stopper from the boat to let in water and play a practical joke on the "eminent personage from the imperial court." Confronted by the haughty, barbarous and arrogant emissary from the imperial court, Sung Chiang bows and falls on his knees, and wags his tail for pity. But Li K'uei "snatches away the imperial edict from War Minister Ch'en, tears it into pieces and rains blows on him." In the second offer of amnesty, Wu Yung tells someone to shoot the emissary bringing the imperial edict dead with an arrow. Such practical jokes, such tearing, such blows and such shooting have greatly strengthened the dignity of the peasant insurgent army and dealt a blow to Sung Chiang's idea of "loyalty to the sovereign" and capitulationist line.

When Sung Chiang "has happily received an offer of amnesty and enlistment from the imperial court" and "is about to go to the capital to pay homage to the emperor," there are "from three to five thousand" fighters in the peasant insurgent army who show no interest in "bringing honor to their wives and security to their sons" and resolutely depart from the mountain stronghold. How resolute and proper their departure is! These "three to five thousand" nameless ordinary fighters at Liangshan have

shown the sense of righteousness of the fighters in the peasant insurgent army. They are not afraid of encirclement and attack by government forces, nor have they been deceived by Sung Chiang. They are unwilling to capitulate on their knees, thus manifesting the revolutionary features of the peasant insurgent army. Their break with Sung Chiang is a break with the capitulationist line. The author of Water Margin does not eulogize the real heroes of peasant uprisings, nor does he eulogize the revolutionary line opposed to capitulation. Instead, he embellishes the capitulationist line and sings the praises of the renegade Sung Chiang. This is the greatest distortion of the history of peasant revolution.

The peasant insurgent forces at Liangshanpo have not been beaten by the Sung Dynasty. Their failure is due to the betrayal of Sung Chiang, this vassal of the feudal landlord class, who has sold them to the imperial court. We surely must make use of the Marxist viewpoint and adhere to the method of class analysis. We must start to comment on the Water Margin, draw lessons from this teaching material by negative example, raise our awareness in the struggle to combat and guard against revisionism, and fight for constantly consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

Let Workers Really Become the Masters of Enterprises

- a profile of the iron and steel front in Shanghai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 24, 1975)

On a recent visit to some iron and steel plants in Shanghai, we have noticed an excellent situation prevailing on the iron and steel front in Shanghai. With the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat constantly deepening, the broad masses of workers and cadres fighting in unity, new records constantly set in daily steel output, and new variety of steel constantly on the increase, new men and new deeds have emerged everywhere. However, we have been more deeply impressed by the great change in inter-relations between one and another and the ever closer ties between the leadership and the masses compared with the past. This is a fruitful result of the criticism of the idea of bourgeois rights.

Many cadres have criticized the great concept and the idea of privileged treatment. Their first act is to head for the forefront of production to take up labor and direct production. When the workers see that the cadres labor and sweat just like them, they feel inspired. They tell what they want to tell, ask questions in everything and make known what they have in mind. Many contradictions have thus been solved on the spot. Some misunderstanding that existed between the masses and the leadership in the past have been dispelled. Many cadres are deeply educated when they see the creative labor done by the working masses and their great enthusiasm for building socialism. They have realized ideologically and not "verbally" that the workers are the real masters of the enterprises.

I

In the past, the role of the workers as the masters had not been brought into full play in some enterprises. Through the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, participation in labor, and investigation and study, the leading cadres of many factories have come to realize that the key to the full development of the role of the working masses as the masters lies in what line is followed by the leadership.

After the general overhaul carried out by No. 3 steel-rolling workshop of the Shanghai Steel Works No. 3 in June last year, production had all along failed to rise. Some cadres said that this was due to the low technical level of the masses and their lack of enthusiasm. They also complained that the masses were difficult to handle. The workers on their part considered that the leadership had given improper command and had put no faith in the masses. There was estrangement between the leadership and the masses, thus dampening mass activism. What was at the bottom of the problem? The Party general branch of the workshop set up an investigation unit with the participation of workers. It called over ten forums, thus clarifying the question of "whether the masses are difficult to handle or the cadres have given improper command."

Before the general overhaul, the supporting plates for the steel rolling machines in this workshop were adjustable. After the general overhaul, the cadres let the workers weld the plates to the machines. This made operation difficult, thus affecting output. The masses called for the restoration of the previous state but the cadres disagreed. In this investigation, they found that shortly after liberation the supporting plates for steel rolling machines were all non-adjustable. During the big leap forward in 1958, the working masses put forward a rational suggestion. The non-adjustable plates were thus made adjustable, and output was raised. Without making an investigation, the cadres arbitrarily reverted to the backward method before 1958, thus committing the error of subjectivism. This incident made the workshop cadres realize that the trouble was not that the masses were difficult to handle, but that the leaders thought they were wise and they imposed what was wrong on the masses, thus adversely affecting the relationship between the leadership and the masses.

Through this investigation coupled with the process of linking things with certain cases that happened before, they came further to see the importance of relying on the working masses. In 1973, there appeared in the workshops a phenomena of departmentalism and passing the buck in production management. At that time, the leading cadres of the workshop did not make serious investigations and studies nor did they rely upon the masses to solving this question ideologically or from the line. The masses criticized this. The Party general branch of the workshop accepted the criticism of the masses, relied on the masses and aroused the activism and initiative of the masses. Once, the state urgently needed a certain quantity of rolled steel not included in the plan. Some cadres feared that this would interfere with the monthly target and were unwilling to accept the new assignment. But after the masses learned of this, they said that what was needed by the state should not be turned down. The Party general branch relied upon the masses who were seething with enthusiasm in production. As a result, this new order and the October target were both fulfilled. A contrast between these two incidents made the cadres realize that only by trusting and relying on the masses could they bring into play the activism of the masses, improve the inter-relations between people and give full play to the role of the working masses as masters.

II

As masters of the enterprise, of what things should the workers take charge? Some cadres think that the attitude of the workers as masters is mainly expressed by their "performance." Anyone who gives a good performance is a good master. The workers criticize them for "turning to the masses when the workload is heavy, forgetting the masses when there is smooth progress in work and blaming the masses when things go wrong." The proper grasping of production to make a greater contribution to the state is the duty of the working class. As masters of the enterprises, workers must first manage the enterprise according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, exercise control over the superstructure and carry the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic level. This point is well illustrated by a debate that took place in the No. 4 workshop of the Shanghai Steel Mill No. 10 on the question of quality of products.

The low-silicon steel blanks produced by this workshop according to logic should be rolled with the method of "distinguishing the furnace number." Yet for a time, the rolling method of "mixing up the furnace numbers" (several furnace numbers mixed up in rolling) was used. The method of "distinguishing the furnace number" is a relatively complicated work process. The output is relatively low but quality is guaranteed. Although the method of "mixing up the furnace numbers" saves trouble and gives high output, it affects the quality of products. To save trouble, the workshop leadership arbitrarily used the method of "mixing up the furnace numbers." The quality was not up to requirement and the consumers had a lot to complain about. Only after the workshop quality inspection group put forward a suggestion was production switched back from the method of "mixing up the furnace numbers" to the method of "distinguishing the furnace number." Despite the change made, the leaders of some workshops failed to get around ideologically at once, and they thought that this was "a rival show" staged against them. With the help of the factory Party committee, they raised their understanding. Some leading cadres of the workshop asked themselves this question: "In ordinary times, we always talk about the workers as masters of the enterprise. Yet when the workers consciously assume the attitude of the master by exercising the right of supervision in the enterprise, why have we forgotten this rule?" The answer was: As leaders, we always feel that our own control over the workers is an unalterable principle, and when the workers turn around to supervise the leadership, we feel that our own "dignity" has been impaired. This is actually a manifestation of the idea of bourgeois rights.

After the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they have come to realize further that the power of the leadership is given by the working class and their own actions must thus represent the interests of the working class. It is necessary for working masses to supervise the leadership so as to adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and keep the enterprise from going astray. This has nothing to do with any grudge against any individual. At present, they pay attention to accepting correct cirticism from the masses, and consciously and willingly place themselves under the supervision of the masses.

Some comrades hold that this will tie the leadership hand and foot and make leadership work difficult to carry out. Facts show that the contrary is true. The Party general branch of the Shanghai Shaped Steel Tube Factory has a deeper understanding of this. This factory employs only 800 workers or so. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, it has produced over 1,800 types of steel tubes of various specifications, and made a great contribution to the state. What do they rely upon to achieve this? They rely upon the leadership of the Party and upon the broad working masses.

Several years ago, they had more production assignments than they could handle. The factory leadership had to turn down certain assignments from the state. The workers said, "If a factory can't shoulder the heavy burden for the state, then it would run counter to the socialist direction. If an individual does not have the courage to exert some pressure on himself, he will kill the driving force for continuing the revolution!" The Party general branch of the Party accepted the opinion of the masses and laid down the

rule that no person had the power to turn down new products which they were required to test for the state until the Party general branch had made the decision and working masses had discussed the matter. Thus, the right to control new products is handed to the masses, and the masses are relied upon to share control.

At present, when the state is in need of any product, the leadership discloses in detail the variety, the specifications, and the difficulties involved in the fulfillment of the assignment to the masses for their discussion. The masses take the business of the factory as their own and dare to think and act. Therefore, many things which were formerly considered impossible to accomplish have been accomplished. The understanding of the shaped steel tube factory is that the greater the courage shown in accepting mass supervision, the greater is the initiative shown in leadership work and the greater the means to accomplish things.

III

The participation of workers in enterprise management is also at variance in form and substance. Whether or not something which exists in form will really function depends on its actual content. For instance, the "three-in-one combination" leadership groups set up for conducting technical innovations are found in every factory, but the functions of the workers are often at variance. The question lies in whether or not the leadership is really taking the workers as a main force in technical innovations. Viewed from the experiences of several factories, if an important technical innovation is divorced from Party leadership, does not rely on the working masses and does not unite the technicians in a common struggle, it will easily follow a tortuous road.

The No. 6 workshop of the Shanghai Steel Mill No. 10 has spent one year and eight months successfully trial-building our country's first advanced pagoda-type annealing furnace. This is a gratifying result of relying on the workers in introducing technical innovations. The Party branch of the workshop not only gave full play to the role of the workers in the "three-in-one combination" group but also aroused the workers of the whole workshop to participate in the discussion of the design proposal before adopting any decision. When the trial building of the furnace was in progress, the workers rushed forward to face the difficulties.

A part called wave guide calls for very high welding skills. In the factory, there was no equipment for processing it. Instead of arousing the workers to look for ways to solve the problem, some cadres just turned elsewhere to seek help. Several young workers fought hard and made over 100 experiments. At last, they successfully turned out the processing equipment, and properly welded over 100 wave guides. In this technical innovation effort, the technicians also played a full part and made a creative contribution.

When the working masses really participating in enterprise management, a new trail will be blazed in enterprise management. For instance, in the past, when the workers went out to solicit the opinions of the consumers, they asked only whether the products of the factory were good

or bad. At present, they take a different course and ask further, "What else do you need? Let us see whether we can help you."

When the workers of No. 5 workshop of the Shanghai Steel Mill No. 5 paid a visit to the Chiangchiang Electric Appliances Factory, they learned that because the plant was short of a kind of fittings made of flat steel, it had accumulated a large stock of motors in the warehouse. The workers suggested that the leadership of their factory take over the flat steel making task so as to bring a large number of motors back to life.

In the past, the cadres, management personnel and technicians kept to their own stalls and had their hands full. Now the broad masses of workers help one another, and the boundary between "what is within their province" and "what is not" has been shattered. When any side encounters difficulties, help comes from all sides. The new relations of cooperation have given impetus to the development of production and rapidly helped raise labor efficiency and management efficiency.

The cadres and the masses on the iron and steel front in Shanghai are of the opinion that as bourgeois rights still seriously exist in the relations between men today, the firm establishment of the relations of equality between the leadership and the masses calls for a long struggle. With the deepening of the socialist revolution and the development of social productive forces, the relations between men in the production process also call for constant adjustment, and much still can be done.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY

Commercial Departments Must Promote the Development of Diversified Economy

by

Kung Hsiao-yen (龚小言)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 22, 1975)

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, China has reaped good harvests in agriculture for 13 years in succession, and there has also been very great development in forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations, fisheries and other undertakings. Under the leadership of Party committees at various levels, the rural commercial departments have made great achievements in helping the communes and production teams vigorously develop grain production and a diversified economy. Under the present excellent situation, how to vigorously develop grain production as well as to work for the upswing of the diversified economy is an important problem for the rural commercial departments.

Some of the comrades think that the greater part of the diversified economy involves commodity production, and as the commodity system is the soil engendering capitalism, they are afraid that the promotion of a diversified economy would give rise to capitalism. Therefore they dare not boldly grasp such work. This understanding is one-sided. It should be perceived that even under socialist conditions, the commodity system is still the soil that gives rise to capitalism and the bourgeoisie. However, we should also see that because the system of ownership has changed in our country, commodity production under the socialist system is mainly carried out in accordance with the demand of the planned economy of the state to serve socialist construction. In the meantime, the commodities of our country are not too much nor rich enough, and it is necessary to develop commodity production on a large scale. Therefore, we can never mix up the development of a diversified economy and the development of commodity production with the tendency toward capitalism.

The fact shows that under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, as long as we seriously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's policies, comply with the unified plans of the state, make overall planning, strengthen the leadership, and constantly criticize the revisionist line and the tendency toward capitalism, commodity production can serve the cause of the socialist construction very well. Some areas and some units have shown the tendency toward capitalism in the process of organizing the production and circulation of commodities not because they have developed commodity production or promoted the diversified economy, but because they have run counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's policies. This lesson deserves to be borne in mind.

In order to better implement the general policy of "developing the economy to safeguard supply," the rural commercial departments in all places must, through the functions and role of commercial work, vigorously support the socialist collective economy, develop commodity production and

energetically promote a diversified economy so as to enable the rural people's commune to produce more grain, cotton, oil-bearing material, pigs, poultry, eggs and other agricultural produce and by-products.

"Policy and tactics are the life of the Party." In order to promote the development of the diversified economy, the commercial departments must seriously carry out the existing policies of the Party in the countryside. The correct handling of the relations between the collective economy and the family side-occupations of the commune members is an important aspect in the correct implementation of policies. First, it is necessary to devote our main energy toward vigorously supporting the socialist collective economy. The collective should be actively helped to carry out properly whatever it has the conditions to undertake. When the collective is still not in a position to carry it out for the time being, we should actively create conditions to make this possible. Under the condition of guaranteeing the development of the collective economy of the people's commune with absolute superiority, it is also necessary to permit and encourage the commune members to take up proper family side-occupations.

Family side occupations of commune members are essential supplements to the socialist collective economy and are in conformity with the level of development of productive forces at the present stage and the degree of awareness of the masses. At present, a given proportion of the diversified economy is made up of family side-occupations of the commune members. As a considerable part of the pigs, poultry and eggs, minor medicinal herbs, and piecemeal and scattered native produce and animal products is derived from the family side-occupations of the commune members, such side-occupations are definitely not things of no importance. Some people think that in order to develop collective ownership, it is necessary to reduce ownership by the individual. They even restrict at random the raising of pigs, sheep, chickens, ducks by commune members and forbid the taking up of proper family side-occupations. This way of thinking and doing things is not in conformity with Party policies.

The experiences of many areas show that the rural commercial departments can do much to help develop the diversified economy in communes and production teams. The broad masses of staff members and workers of the commercial departments, by actively participating in and organizing production, helping the communes and production teams make proper planning, supplying the means of production, adjusting the seedlings, ushering in advanced techniques, exchanging experiences, and purchasing and marketing products, have effectively promoted the planned development of diversified economy with very good results. At present, in the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the rural commercial departments in all places seriously sum up experiences in conjunction with reality, properly conduct investigations and studies, energetically promote the progress of the diversified economy, and unremittingly make new contributions toward strengthening socialist economic construction and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

Office of State Council Gives Reception in Honor of Overseas Chinese and Foreign Nationals of Chinese Origin

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1975)

_____ the office of the state council gave a reception here this evening in honour of more than 500 overseas chinese and foreign nationals of chinese origin from the five continents who are in peking to attend the national day celebrations, see sights and visit relatives.

present were leading members of departments concerned lo ching-chang, liao cheng-chih, wu ching-tung, ma wen-po, tung hsiao-peng, tsai hsiao and lin li-yun.

wu ching-tung, leading member of the office of the state council, said in his toast at the reception: under an excellent situation at home and abroad, on the eve of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we are very glad to join you at this happy get-together.

he proposed a toast to the prosperity of the people's republic of china, and to the health and long life of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

the reception proceeded in a jubilant and warm atmosphere.

present were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, deputies to the n.p.c., and members of the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c. and leading members of departments concerned and personages of all circles, including chuang hsi-chuan, lin hsiu-teh, li meng-fu, liu yi, wu huan-hsing, wang yi-chih, lu hsin-yuan, chang chu-kun, hsu chih-meng, li mei, yeh tao-ying, chen hsiu-ho, tien ping, hu cheng-fang, yang chi, chuang ming-li, wu chan, hsu fu-chang, wu ching-yuan, sun yueh, wang shou-hsien, chang kuo-chi, chen ting-mao, chen yu-niang, lin hui-ching, hsu yin-sheng, chang chang and ching pu-chun.

PLA Units on Fukien Front to Suspend Shelling
During National Day Holidays

(NCNA-English Fukien Front, Sept. 30, 1975)

a spokesman of the headquarters of the chinese people's liberation army units on the fukien front announced today:

'the forthcoming october first is the twentysixth anniversary of the founding of our great people's republic of china. to enable our compatriots and the officers and men of the kuomintang forces on the greater and lesser quemoys, tatan and erhtan and other islands to celebrate national day together with the people of the whole country, the chinese people's liberation army has been ordered to suspend shelling on october first and third as an expression of solicitude.

SINKIANG

Central Delegation Lays Wreaths at Memorial
Center for Revolutionary Martyrs in Urumchi

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Sept. 29, 1975)

leader of the central delegation chen hsi-lien, deputy leaders ulanfu, chang tsai-chien, mao yuan-hsin, pasang, tsui hai-lung and su ching and members of the delegation this morning went to the memorial centre for revolutionary martyrs in urumchi to lay wreaths on the martyrs' tombs and paid homage to the late comrade chen tan-chiu, one of the founding members of the chinese communist party, mao tse-min and lin chi-lu, members of the chinese communist party, and other revolutionary martyrs. they were accompanied by local party, government and army leaders in sinkiang including saipidin azizi (saifudin), yang yung, ismayil amat and leading comrades of urumchi city. they also visited the memorial hall of the former liaison office of the eighth route army in sinkiang and the house in which the revolutionary martyr mao tse-min once lived. revolutionary martyrs chen tan-chiu, mao tse-min and lin chi-lu were persecuted by the reactionary sheng shih-tsai in sinkiang 32 years ago.

accompanying the central delegation on the two occasions today were also leading members of party organizations, government departments, p.l.a. units and mass organizations of the autonomous region and urumchi city.

wreaths were also laid on the martyrs' tombs by the c.p.c. sinkiang uighur autonomous regional committee,

the autonomous regional revolutionary committee, the party committee of the sinkiang military area command of the people's liberation army, the p.l.a. sinkiang military area command, the c.p.c. urumchi city committee, the urumchi city revolutionary committee and representatives of local workers, peasants and soldiers.

wreaths were also placed by relatives and friends of the revolutionary martyrs.

Sinkiang Expands Stockbreeding

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Sept. 29, 1975)

sinkiang, one of china's five leading stockbreeding centres, now has 2.4 times the number of livestock it had in 1949, the year china was liberated. the herdsmen of various nationalities have since liberation provided the state with 37 million beef cattle, mutton sheep and other market animals and 310,000 stud animals.

before liberation, stockbreeding was entirely at the mercy of the elements and the herdsmen led a nomadic life. now thanks to the establishment of fodder bases, the herdsmen have begun to live in new settlements in the livestock breeding centres.

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region in northwest china has vast expanses of grassland. the people of the kazakh, mongolian, khalkhas and tajik nationalities have engaged in livestock breeding for generations. under reactionary kuomintang rule, the herdowners occupied most of the region's grasslands and the herdsmen were heavily exploited and oppressed. the total number of livestock dropped by one-third between 1942 and 1949.

during the democratic reform carried out after liberation, the herdsmen of various nationalities in sinkiang freed themselves from exploitation and oppression by the herdowners and became masters of the grasslands. they then embarked on the road of socialist collectivization and established the people's communes.

relying on the collective strength of the people's communes and with the tremendous help of the party and the state, the herdsmen have in the past few years engaged in large-scale capital construction on the grasslands.

between 1971 and 1974, the herdsmen built over 600 water conservancy projects and sank 1,180 wells to irrigate 40,000 hectares of grassland. at the same time, they planted grass on 33,000 hectares of land, opened up 67,000 hectares of virgin grassland and put up 60,000 animal sheds and paddocks in addition to housing, schools, artificial insemination stations, disinfectant baths for animals, shearing houses and other facilities.

such construction has laid the foundation for the herdsmen to lead a settled life. before liberation, the kazakh herdsmen on the kungnais grasslands were not in a position to combat natural calamities for they roamed about from place to place, living in tattered yurts or caves. now people in hsinyuan county alone are in possession of 6,000 houses, 3,800 animal sheds and paddocks and over 150 artificial insemination stations and disinfectant baths for animals. in the tungfeng commune, where the animals are well protected in sheds put up at the summer and winter grazing grounds, the survival rate of fine-wool sheep reached 98 percent in 1974 as against 80 percent in 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution.

to ensure an ample supply of good forage grass, herdsmen in hsinyuan county have grown 4,000 hectares of alfalfa and brought 6,700 hectares of grassland under irrigation. the number of livestock in the county has increased for nine years in succession since the start of the cultural revolution.

progress has been made in improving animal breeds. the state kungnais stud farm in 1954 bred the sinkiang fine-wool sheep -- a new strain in china. the sheep is prolific and adaptable to varying conditions. it gives a high yield of fine, long-staple wool for making high-quality woollen fabrics. it is also noted for its tender meat. this and other improved strains now make up more than 40 per cent of the sheep in the region. the fine-wool breed has been propagated in many other provinces and regions as well. sinkiang supplies 40 per cent of the needs for fine wool of china's woollen textile industry.

the state chaosu stud farm has developed a new breed of horse -- the ili horse. it is strong and agile, tolerates coarse fodder and is resistant to diseases. it can be used either as a saddle horse or as a draught animal. this breed accounts for 30 per cent of the total number of horses on the ili grasslands, and a great number of them have been sent to other parts of the country.

to promote stockbreeding, the autonomous region has paid much attention to the training of veterinarians.

before liberation, sinkiang had only less than 100 veterinarians. now every county, commune or production brigade has veterinarians of its own. some 10,000 barefoot veterinarians have been trained during the cultural revolution. in addition, the region has set up an institute of higher learning and two secondary technical schools to train veterinarians and other stockbreeding technicians. such animal diseases as sheep scab and pneumonia filaria have by and large been brought under control.

AMNESTY

Released US-Chiang Men to Go to Taiwan for Family Reunion

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1975)

sixtyfive of the u.s.-chiang armed agents and crew members of agents-carrying vessels recently released by chinese judicial organs as an expression of leniency have applied to return to taiwan for reunion with their families. their applications have been approved by the people's government. they arrived in peking on september 25.

leading members of the ministry of public security shih yi-chih, yang kuei, chu chia-yao, huang ching-hsi, yu sang and chang chi-jui received the 65 men on the afternoon of september 27.

present on the occasion were leading members of various departments concerned lo ching-chang, lin li-yun, tsai hsiao, tseng han-chou, ma wen-po, tung hsiao-peng, chia ting, tsai hung-chiang, yang szu-teh and liu chuan-hsin.

during the reception, yu sang warmly congratulated the 65 men on their acquiring a new life. he said that the recent decision of chinese judicial organs to release all the 44 u.s.-chiang armed agents and crew members of agents-carrying vessels captured between october 1962 and september 1965 represented a great victory for chairman mao's policy of reforming prisoners captured in battle; it showed that the dictatorship of the proletariat in china was stronger than ever. in line with chairman mao's consistent policy, the judicial organs educated and reformed the captured agents and crew members. through study,

these men began to understand how they had been deceived and utilized by the u.s.-chiang clique; they showed repentance for their crimes against the motherland and the people and proved themselves to varying degrees to have changed from evil to good. therefore, they all received lenient treatment and were released.

yu sang said: in accordance with instructions from chairman mao and the party central committee, all those who have been released will be given the rights of citizens of the people's republic of china. those who have relatives in their native places may return to work there. those who have no homes will be settled by related departments. those who wish to return to taiwan may do so, and they will be given adequate money for the travel and provided with conveniences. if they fail to get to taiwan, they may come back and the government will give them jobs too.

addressing the 65 men, he said: you have expressed the wish to return to taiwan province. the government respects your wish and approves your request. we hope that you will have a happy reunion with your families, relatives and friends in taiwan at an early date.

yu sang reviewed the excellent current international and domestic situation and described how the chiang clique in taiwan is beset with internal and external difficulties. he said: taiwan province is the sacred territory of the motherland. the people of taiwan are our kith and kin. taiwan is sure to be liberated and the motherland unified. we place our hopes on the people of taiwan province. we cherish profound affection for our taiwan compatriots. they warmly love the motherland, to which their hearts are turned. only when they return to the embrace of the motherland will they be able to become masters of their own destiny and have bright prospects. among those from the mainland who are working in various fields in taiwan, patriots are many and traitors are but a few. we hope that they will see the situation clearly and take the patriotic road. all patriots belong to one big family, whether they come forward early or late. concluding, yu sang sent his regards to the families, relatives and friends in taiwan province of this group of people who are leaving for taiwan.

yuan tsu-sui and several others who are due to leave for taiwan spoke at the reception. they said: we were sent by u.s.-chiang secret agent organizations on harassment and sabotage missions against the motherland's mainland between 1962 and 1965. we committed grave crimes against the people of

the motherland. but after we were taken prisoner, the communist party and the people's government did not kill or humiliate us, but painstakingly educated and reformed us and gave us the opportunity to turn over a new leaf. and now they have given us lenient treatment, set us free, granted us citizen rights and approved our request to return to taiwan to rejoin our families. only the socialist motherland under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party can show such revolutionary humanitarianism. our kinsmen in taiwan will be overjoyed when they hear the news and be grateful all their lives.

they said that they would turn over a new leaf and strive to do more things beneficial to the people.

present at the reception were also compatriots of taiwan province now in peking and patriotic personages chen yi-sung, su tzu-heng, tien fu-ta, huang wen-chin, li chun-ching, chen wen-pin, hou ching-ju, chin yi-chih, cheng yi-ming, sung wei-pin, cheng tung-kuo, tu yu-ming, sung hsi-lien, cheng ting-chi, tu chien-shih, yang po-tao, lo li-jung, chou chen-chiang, shen tsui, tung yi-san, huang wei and wen chiang.

later, the 65 men attended a dinner given by the ministry of public security.

in the past few days, the 65 men visited factories and rural people's communes in peking and attended the closing ceremony of the third national games. the jubilant atmosphere prevailing in the capital and the excellent situation in industry and agriculture on the eve of national day greatly educated and inspired them.

LEARNING FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

Experience of Advanced North China County
Outlined at National Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1975)

how hsiyang county in north china has become a nationally-known advanced unit in the mass movement to learn from the pace-setting tachai production brigade, was told by wang chin-tzu, deputy secretary of the county's communist party committee. he was speaking at the national conference to learn from tachai.

hsiyang county increased its grain output nearly threefold in the five years from 1967 to 1971 and went on to win good harvests in the three consecutive drought years 1972-1974.

a nation-wide movement to learn from tachai and catch up with hsiyang county is growing in depth and scope. several hundred counties have become advanced units in this movement.

one of the chief tasks of the present conference is to sum up and exchange experience to push the movement ahead and encourage more counties to come forward.

wang chin-tzu said: "our rock-strewn hsiyang county in the taihang mountains had little arable land. the area, with scarce water resources, is hit by drought nine years out of ten. before liberation in 1949, the county's output of grain averaged just over 0.75 tons per hectare.

"farm production has been improved steadily since liberation. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of hsiyang resolutely carried out chairman mao's instruction 'in agriculture, learn from tachai'. from 1967 on, they have made gigantic efforts to re-shape the mountains and rivers by relying on the strength of the people's communes. by removing hill tops and filling in gullies, a great number of farming terraces large enough for tractor ploughing have been created. today, eighty percent of the land is able to conserve water, fertilizer and soil and the acreage under irrigation amounts to 4,266 hectares. at the same time, farm mechanization has made headway. electricity has been brought to more than 90 percent of the production brigades. since the start of the cultural revolution, there has been a 15-fold increase in the number of farm machines in the county including trucks, tractors, bulldozers, machinery for irrigation and drainage, for processing farm produce and for threshing, winnowing and other jobs on the threshing ground.

"the county's total output of grain was 40,000 tons in 1966. by 1969, the figure rose to 80,000 tons and by 1971, to 118,000 tons, averaging 4.8 tons per hectare. hsiyang reaped good harvests from 1972 to 1974, although it was hit by severe drought year after year during this period. the total output for 1974 was brought up to 119,500 tons, setting a peak record in the county's entire history.

"forestry, animal husbandry and side-line production have also expanded in the past nine years. total income from these sources came to 11,590,000 yuan in 1974. this was 2.7 times the figure for 1966 and accounted for 32 percent of the county's total annual income.

"during the nine-year period, the collective economy of the county's 411 production brigades has grown and the economy at the commune level too, has expanded. all communes now have farms and factories. in tachai, lichiachuang and some other communes, income from commune-run undertakings now accounts for 30 to 50 percent of their gross annual income.

"with the strengthening of the collective economy, the living standards of the peasants have been raised. their individual income from collective distribution was doubled during the 1956-74 period. bank savings of commune members in the county now total 3,360,000 yuan."

"during the movement to learn from tachai in the past nine years, the land has been transformed and the output of grain raized, and farming conditions have been improved," wang chin-tzu pointed out. "but the most fundamental change is the transformation of people's thinking. a contingent of socialist-minded peasants of a new type is coming forward."

deputy secretary wang summed up the experience of the county in learning from tachai. "first and foremost," he said, "we must adhere to the socialist orientation."

"the party's basic line lays down that 'socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration.' in the past nine years, we learned from tachai's experience in seriously carrying out the party's basic line, firmly grasping the main contradiction of the struggle between the two classes and the two roads, sharply criticizing capitalism and enthusiastically building socialism. when these fundamentals were grasped, the revolution was advanced and agricultural production went up."

the deputy party secretary of hsiyang county said that the second point learned from tachai's experience was the

necessity of implementing the concept of "one divides into two", a fundamental principle of the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge, and the application of this revolutionary principle in practice. "when we met with difficulties and problems, we applied the principle and found positive elements in them so that we were able to turn bad things into good things. in 1972 there was a severe drought. the county party committee led the cadres and people of the whole county in studying dialectics. as a result, that drought year was turned into a period in which great efforts were devoted to water conservancy work.

"when we scored successes, we used the concept of one divides into two, and sorted out the negative factors which might handicap our continuous advance so as to eliminate these as soon as possible. we used this dialectical method when we examined the advanced production brigades. more than 120 production brigades in our county have become advanced units. this year we called together cadres from these advanced brigades and dissected some of them, exposing the existing contradictions and finding out in what ways they were still lagging behind the tachai production brigade. now, all 120 advanced production brigades have made new strides.

"with the less advanced production brigades, we also use the dialectical method to help them recognize their contradictions and sort out the positive factors.

"we have come to realize that to make proletarian revolution and bring socialism forward, we must not only break with self-interest and criticize bourgeois ideas but also criticize idealism and metaphysics and learn to know and transform the world with the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge."

wang chin-tzu continued: "another point we learned is that we must stick to launching vigorous mass movements. chairman mao teaches us: 'the mass movement is necessary in all work. things won't go without the mass movement.' our county has only a labour force of 75,000. in the eight years from 1967 to 1974, the construction of water conservancy works alone involved 90 million cubic metres of earth and stone work and 7,452 projects were completed, consuming 55,950,000 mandays. this was the result of a vigorous mass movement.

"we should be aware that the masses have potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism. only by recognizing and giving play to this enthusiasm, can we know what self-reliance is and how to do things self-reliantly. in the past seven years, state allocations to hsiyang county for land improvement and water conservancy was 66 percent more than the total for the eleven years preceding the cultural revolution. but because the enthusiasm of the masses was brought into full play, 46 times more work was done in this period than in the eleven years

and the area of irrigated land added was 13 times the previous figure.

"to carry out mass movements, we must be good at organizing the socialist enthusiasm of the masses. in this field, we must carry out ideological education on the communist goal, carry forward communist cooperation and unity and also correctly adhere to the socialist principle of to each according to his work and exchange at equal values. our projects may be undertaken by the county or run jointly by the county and the commune; they may be run by the commune or run jointly by the commune and the production brigade. the many communes and production brigades involved have close and cooperative relations.

"in organizing mass movements, we must protect the enthusiasm of the masses, adopt a scientific approach, and pay attention to practical results and to the well-being of the masses. when the masses are mobilized, the more efforts they make, the more daring they become in their endeavour and the greater their ability."

the fourth point, he said, was that it was essential to persist in using socialist ideology to guide the technical transformation of agriculture. "chairman mao teaches us: 'the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization'. but liu shao-chi asserted that mechanization was impossible in mountainous areas. by its concrete action, the tachai brigade has given the answer: mechanization is not only possible in mountainous areas, but can be achieved comparatively quickly. since the beginning of the cultural revolution, they have removed hill tops, filled in gullies, and converted small terraced plots into big fields; they have made mountain trails into broad roads to make way for mechanization. on the basis of their own experience, they have cooperated with special research workers in designing and building various kinds of machines for local use.

"by learning from tachai, the whole county has made big progress in farm mechanization. since 1966, the output of tractors and other farm machines and of chemical fertilizer has been multiplied a dozen times. over one third of the farmland is ploughed by tractors. threshing, winnowing, and grain and fodder processing have been mainly mechanized or semi-mechanized.

"farm mechanization in hsiyang county has been achieved mostly through self-reliance. about 83 percent of the funds were raised by ourselves with the rest covered by state investment. we got our funds through raising public accumulations on the basis of the development of agricultural production, and by making positive efforts to expand commune-run enterprises and strengthen the collective economy of the people's communes.

"in the past nine years, we have trained a contingent of skilled personnel to handle the machines. there are now more than 3,200 farm machine operators, electricians, tractor drivers and maintenance workers. they are at the same time both workers and peasants. they are educated peasants with both socialist consciousness and technical skills. farm mechanization has not only transformed nature and raised labour productivity, but has also transformed the people. it has freed them from the narrow-mindedness of small producers and helped them to see the bright prospects of narrowing the differences between town and country and between worker and peasant.

"we have paid attention to applying and popularizing agricultural scientific achievements. a network of agricultural scientific and technical centres has been set up, embracing more than 3,500 researchers at the three levels of the county, the people's communes and the production brigades."

the deputy secretary of the hsiyang county party committee described the fifth point learned from the tachai experience as persistence in grasping the revolutionization of the county party committee. he said: "we have deeply realized that if we want to make revolution, we must build a party committee like the party branch of the tachai brigade, adhering to the socialist road and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"in the past nine years, we have mainly fought against the revisionist influences within the party committee, against the erosion by capitalist ideology and against the influences of the habits of small producers within the party."

only by so doing, he said, would it be possible to adhere to the socialist road and guarantee the purity of the party's ideology.

wang chin-tzu said that the main thing for the revolutionization of the county party committee was to persist in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. "in the course of our theoretical study, we lay emphasis on combining theoretical study with the practical situation of the struggle in the county and that of remoulding our own thinking. we have stressed that all cadres must participate in collective productive labour so as not to divorce themselves from the masses. it has been laid down that all cadres of the county party and government organs take part in physical labour for at least 100 days every year. during the movement this year to study theory, a new decision was made to further improve the work style of the county party committee, that is, all members of the county party committee, apart from taking part in collective productive labour with other government and party cadres, must serve as ordinary commune members at the grassroots for one month every year."

STUDY OF MARXISM-LENINISM

Shanghai Workers Study Marxism-Leninism

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 29, 1975)

an in-depth study of the marxist-leninist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat is being carried out by more than two million workers in shanghai, china's largest industrial city.

this marks a new upsurge in theoretical study among the workers, teen-agers to sixty-year-olds included, in the more than 10,000 factories here.

among the marxist-leninist classics they are studying are the "manifesto of the communist party", the "critique of the gotha programme", "the state and revolution", "economics and politics in the era of the dictatorship of the proletariat" as well as chairman mao's "on the people's democratic dictatorship" and "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people".

more and more people are delving into marx's "capital". about a dozen workers at the hutung shipyard began reading this great classic last april. those studying it now number nearly 1,000.

readers at the shanghai municipal library have multiplied. a recent tabulation shows that among those who come to the marxist-leninist works reading room of that library, 70 per cent are workers.

though all shanghai factories provide their workers with certain free reading materials, many workers are buying books for themselves. a survey made by shanghai's machine-building and electrical-engineering industries among 2,600 activists in theoretical study reveals that they have bought 2,000 copies of "capital" so far this year.

marxist-leninist works sell fast, bookstores report. of lenin's "the state and revolution", an average of 60,000 were sold in each of the first eight months of this year, as against a monthly average of 45,000 in the four preceding years.

as the movement grows in depth and scope, the number of worker-activists in theoretical study has increased to more than 240,000 throughout the city. by giving lectures, writing articles and similar methods, they serve as a backbone force in such study among the workers in general.

the mass study movement started and spread all over the country in response to a number of calls made by chairman mao. at the second plenary session of the ninth

central committee of the party held in 1970, chairman mao urged the people to "read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of marxism". in february this year, he raised the point: "why did lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? it is essential to get this question clear. lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. this should be made known to the whole nation."

sixtythree-year-old ship-building worker chien a-tu set down 80,000 words of notes in the course of studying marxist-works. on the importance of study, he says:

"chairman mao's great teachings point out the fundamental question in opposing and preventing revisionism. as a member of the communist party, i have dedicated my life to communism. but if i don't understand the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, i will not know how to fight for the great goal of communism. ... in order to carry the revolution through to the end under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must study the relevant theory assiduously and take this as the first need in life."

since 1972 this veteran worker has studied the "manifesto of the communist party", the "critique of the gotha programme", "the state and revolution", "on practice" and "on contradiction".

in order to get a clear idea of the graded wage system, some theoretical study groups went through 30 marxist-leninist works and some 20 related reference books, including adam smith's "wealth of nations". to get a better understanding of the change in the system of ownership in china after liberation, about 20 social investigations were made. some workers studied the causes of the soviet union's transformation from a socialist country into a social imperialist country. in ten days of intensive study, eighty workers selected passages from 77 works out of "the collected works of karl marx and frederick engels" and "the collected works of v.i. lenin" for further study of the question of bourgeois right under socialism. these study activities are carried out in a revolutionary spirit by workers in their spare time.

at the same time, theoretical study heightens the revolutionary enthusiasm of the workers and carries forward their communist spirit. they are making an all-out effort to criticize revisionism and advance socialism.

earlier this year, the leadership of the shanghai no. 8 weaving mill mapped out a plan to make electric cars for weavers to use at the loom to reduce labour intensity and raise efficiency. the execution of the plan was to have taken a year. but after studying and discussing lenin's writing "the great beginning", the workers decided to complete the task as quickly as possible. acting with the communist spirit of the volunteer workers praised

by lenin, the shanghai weaving mill workers put in many extra hours without pay, at night and on their days off. as a result, they turned out the electric cars in a couple of months.

it is in this communist spirit that shanghai workers of different enterprises work together to increase production. the shanghai shipyard and the chunghua shipyard were each building a 12,000-ton ocean-going ship in july this year. when the workers at the shanghai shipyard learned that the smaller chunghua shipyard was short of welding workers, it immediately sent 15 of its most skilled welders to lend a hand. the chunghua shipyard in turn sent along its workers to instruct the builders in the shanghai shipyard in the use of the laser beam in making a moldloft. by working in close cooperation, both shipyards considerably shortened the time spent on building the two ships.

at the shanghai clock parts factory, theoretical studies help to heighten the workers' consciousness in participating in factory management. the workers know very well that the establishment of the socialist system builds on proletarian leadership. under the leadership of the communist party, they must not only concern themselves with production, but also with the orientation and political line their factory follows. this is of vital importance to the question of whether the ownership by the whole people degenerates or not. making criticisms and suggestions, they help improve the style of work of the leading cadres at all levels in the factory.

CADRES

Cadres of New China--Servants of the People--Secretary of a County Communist Party Committee on What He Gains in Studying Theory of Dictatorship of Proletariat

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 28, 1975)

wang kuo-fan, a famous chinese model peasant who is now secretary of the communist party committee of tsunhua county, hopei province, with a population of half a million, made the following statement on what he has gained in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat:

"chairman mao calls on people of the whole country to get the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat clear, so as to adhere to marxism both in theory and practice and not practise revisionism. in order to repudiate revisionism, we, as cadres of the party, must whole-heartedly serve the people and work in the interests of the majority of the people in china and the world over.

"the people are the masters and we are servants of the people. this order must never be reversed. if this is put in the reverse order, we will become bureaucrats lording it over the people."

in response to chairman mao's call "get organized", wang kuo-fan led 23 poor peasant households in setting up an agricultural producers cooperative twenty years ago, after the land reform. since all of them were poor, the landlords and rich peasants scoffed at them and nicknamed their cooperative "the paupers' co-op". by working hard and overcoming one difficulty after another, they built up and strengthened their collective economy. chairman mao has praised their revolutionary spirit.

in the past two decades, wang kuo-fan has worked hard and retained the fine qualities of the working people. at the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party in 1969 and the party's tenth national congress in 1973, he was elected a member of the party central committee.

when hsinhua correspondents called on him for an interview recently, he was pruning trees in the compound of the county party committee office with several other cadres. tall, wearing dark blue clothes made of coarse linen and a pair of home-made black cloth shoes, he is like most of the peasants in north china. he cordially invited the correspondents to his room. it was an ordinary room in a bungalow.

except an earthern bed, a desk, a pair of chairs and a chest for keeping documents, books and journals, there was no other furniture or interior decoration.

"we communists live to make revolution, not to become officials," he said. "our cadres are servants of the people, irrespective of their ranks."

taking a copy of lenin's "the state and revolution" from his desk, he read out a paragraph quoting engels on the necessity of preventing the "transformation of the state and the organs of the state from servants of society into masters of society", and of setting up "an effective barrier to place-hunting and careerism".

he said: "through studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we'll become still more conscious in combating the age-old idea of place-hunting and careerism. in short, we'll effect a 'most radical rupture with traditional ideas', as the 'manifesto of the communist party' tells us."

wang kuo-fan has been to a dozen production brigades, where he made investigations and helped the cadres and peasants carry out the party's line while working alongside them. as a result, these brigades have expanded their socialist economy through hard work and improved local people's life.

the county party secretary leads a simple life. he shares a bedroom with some boiler stokers and other workers and dines in the same mess hall as all other staff members of the county party and revolutionary committees. whenever he goes to the communes, he always joins the peasants in field work and in their study, and boards with a peasant family.

"the more a leading cadre pursues privileges, the more will he become alienated from the people," he said.

"according to the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, relations between men constitute an important aspect of the relations of production," he told us. "therefore, we must establish a new type of relations that are socialist in character between leading cadres and the broad masses of the people. a leading cadre is bound to degenerate into a bourgeois element sitting on the backs of the masses, if he makes a show of authority and puts on airs."

he said: "chairman mao teaches us: 'in a word, china is a socialist country. before liberation

she was much the same as a capitalist country. even now she practises an eight-grade wage system, distribution according to work and exchange through money, and in all this differs very little from the old society. what is different is that the system of ownership has been changed.'

"this instruction of chairman mao's," he went on, "tells us that, on the one hand, our country has established the dictatorship of the proletariat and the public ownership of the means of production so that 'china is a socialist country'; on the other hand, there still exist some things which 'differ very little from the old society,' bourgeois right still exists. the socialist system has emerged from the womb of the old society and it is inevitably stamped with the birth marks of the old society. the question is we should consciously restrict these 'birth marks'. we recognize the existence of bourgeois right because it is inevitable, but we communist party members do not appreciate it, nor seek for it, still less expand it; on the contrary, we should consciously and actively restrict it, and make efforts to enhance propaganda on communism and increase communist factors."

apart from a small amount of food subsidies, this cadre of peasant origin has never drawn any wage from the state in the past six years since he was transferred to work in the county in 1970. he draws the same work points as an ordinary peasant at the hsipu production brigade where he comes from. he receives his share on the basis of the amount of work he puts in, like other peasants. "this has a number of good points," he said. "it does not sever my links with the masses of commune members economically. it does not differentiate me from them in income or widen the gap that will separate us if i have a higher income. it puts me in a better position to revolutionize my thinking, to break away from the concept of bourgeois right and to remain one of the common peasants while being an 'official'."

wang kuo-fan finds time to return to his production brigade to take part in collective productive labour frequently. he leads other county cadres in harvesting wheat at nearby production brigades every summer. commune members cordially call him "secretary commune peasant" and other cadres call him "commune peasant secretary".

"only when one is not divorced from productive labour, can he keep the masses in mind," he said. if a leading cadre does not take part in

productive labour, he will widen the gap between mental and manual labour, live an easy life and seek personal comfort, and gradually turn revisionist."

fiftyfive-year-old wang kuo-fan cherishes elderly poor peasants and old comrades-in-arms in his village. old poor peasants and veteran party members often have heart-to-heart talk with him, tell him what they are thinking and make suggestions.

he said with deep understandings: "once in a leading position, it is very important to identify oneself with the masses and consciously accept their supervision. otherwise, when one is divorced from the masses, he cannot lead them in the struggle to fulfill the party's tasks.

"forgetting the bitter past means degeneration is imminent. we make revolution in order to bring a happy life to the people, but we must not forget that the happy life has not come easily. people have paid for it in blood and sweat. hence, we must always retain the spirit of hard struggle.

"in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we adopted this year the 'decision to carry forward the paupers' spirit and retain the style of hard struggle'. it stipulates that cadres should consciously restrict bourgeois right, resist the influence of bourgeois ideas, guard against flattery, accept no gifts, grant no personal favours and seek no privileges."

in conclusion, he told hsinhua: "in my study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, i still have a long way to go before i can thoroughly understand it. but one thing is clearer to me. we are working hard today for a long-range goal, that is, triumph over capitalism by means of socialism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and finally achieve communism. compared with our former selves in the old society, we have become richer today. but in terms of our long-range goal, the lofty goal of emancipating humanity, we are still 'paupers'. we must still work hard, and our hard working is the fine political quality of the working class. there is 'happiness' in 'hardship', and we regard revolutionary hard struggle as our happiness."

BRISK MARKET

Prosperity Grows on China's Urban and Rural Market

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1975)

total retail sales of consumer goods in china showed an 8.4-per cent rise in the first half of this year over the same period last year. the figure last year was eight times the figure for 1949, or 73 per cent greater than that of 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

non-staple foodstuffs sold in town and country have been increasing in variety and quantity. in 1974, the state provided the urban and rural population with 40 percent more pork and 80 percent more sugar, cigarettes and wine than in 1965. these supplies rose another 5-16 percent in the first six months of this year over the corresponding period of 1974.

more textiles and knitwear are available in better colour and design. before liberation many of the working people could not afford a new jacket for years, and a poor or lower-middle peasant might not even have a coat on his back. today cotton prints, khaki drills, cotton gabardine and corduroy are their common wear, and woollen fabrics, silk taffeta and knitting wool, though a bit expensive, are selling well in both towns and villages. sales in these categories at least doubled during 1965-1974, while those of chemical fibres grew 3.1 times due to a fast developing chemical fibre industry. thirty percent more chemical fibre cloth and silk taffeta and 40 percent more woollen fabrics were sold in the first half of this year than in the corresponding 1974 period.

articles of daily use are being sold to the urban and rural people in more varieties and greater quantities. for example, 7.8 times more transistor radios and 2.9 times more wrist watches were sold in 1974 than in 1965, and the sales of bicycles and sewing-machines increased 2.6-fold or more. the sales of bicycles and transistor radios in the first half of this year rose 18.5 percent and 62 percent respectively over the same period last year.

stable and low prices form an outstanding feature of the chinese market. the retail prices of food grain, cotton cloth, cooking oil, table salt, coal and other daily necessities have always remained stable since 1950, while those of some manufactured goods have come down gradually. medicines, vital to people's health, are 80 percent cheaper than in 1950. prices of transistor

radios and kerosene have been cut substantially in recent years. chemical fertilizer, insecticides, diesel oil and other means of farm production are sold at about 30 to 70 percent of their 1950 prices.

while stablizing the sales prices of farm and sideline produce and lowering the retail prices of some industrial products, the state has time and again raised its purchasing prices on farm and sideline produce so as to increase the earnings of communes and production brigades and teams in farming and pastoral areas and speed up the development of agriculture and animal husbandry. the purchasing prices on major farm and sideline products are 90 percent higher than in 1950, changing the state of price disparity between industrial and agricultural products left over from the old society.

the brisk market and the stable and low prices in china are a success achieved by the chinese people in their arduous struggle to build up the country by industry and thrift under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party. they are an eloquent proof of the superiority of the country's socialist system.

based on the socialist public ownership, industrial and agricultural production and commodity exchange in china are conducted for the purpose of meeting the people's needs, developing the socialist economy and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and are not a means to hunt for profit. products needed by the state and the people are turned out in accordance with plans, and commodities are sold to the urban and rural population in a way free from the capitalist profit motive. so long as certain goods are essential for the state and the people, they are supplied in good earnest by the commercial departments even though this may entail a loss of money. working in the interests of the people is a prerequisite for creating a brisk market in china with stable and low prices.

furthermore, market prosperity and price stability have been achieved in china by adhering to the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts", and by depending on the home market. commodities in china are mainly made by the country herself. the needs of china's nearly 800 million people for food, clothing, housing, articles of daily use and transportation are basically fulfilled by drawing on domestic resources. commodities produced in the country are sold chiefly to the people at home, particularly the several hundred million peasants in the countryside which forms the biggest home market with a tremendous potential. because of all this, the chinese market is not influenced by fluctuations on the international market.

with her planned socialist economy china develops commodity production in a planned, proportionate way and conducts commodity circulation likewise.

the people enjoy full employment, their income has been increasing and their purchasing power is rising steadily. commodity supply is in conformity with the purchasing power of the people. thus china's industrial and farm production grows continually and her market shows a lasting prosperity.

china maintains a balanced budget. the state draws its revenue largely from the accumulation provided by state-owned enterprises on the basis of increasing production and practising economy, and not from increased taxation, loans or an unbridled issue of bank-notes. state expenditures are mainly used to develop the national economy, conduct extended reproduction and raise the people's living standard step by step. the currency issue is determined by the needs arising from economic development and is founded on a solid material basis, and any increase of the currency in circulation goes in step with expansion in the volume of commodities in circulation. all this brings perpetual prosperity to the chinese market and makes the renminbi a rare stable currency in the world.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Inner Mongolian Herdsmen Improve Grassland

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Sept. 28, 1975)

more than nine million hectares of arid grasslands and desert steppes in inner mongolia, unused for centuries due to water shortage, have been turned into grazing grounds with the construction of tens of thousands of new wells.

of this area, some 300,000 hectares have been enclosed to grow grass, grain fodder crops and trees. the pastures and fodder bases thus created provide the animals with silage and fodder grain in the winter and spring seasons and serve to ensure a steady growth of animal husbandry.

the cadres and herdsmen of mongolian and other nationalities in the inner mongolian autonomous region, north china, have made extensive investigations on the possibility to curb drought and sandstorms, which are a major handicap to animal husbandry, in the past two decades and more after liberation. 200,000 people have come out every year to sink wells, transform desert areas and create pastures. by now, 50,000 wells have been sunk, 4,000 of which are power-driven pump wells.

on otokand banner's grassland, one of the most arid areas in the region, there was hardly any surface water except some salty lakes and the underground water-table is dozens or even hundreds of metres deep. wells of many types have been sunk and they are evenly distributed on the grassland. they include deep artesian wells, pump wells and square- and round-shaped wells which are less deep but several hundred metres in diameter. these are in fact big ponds linked with underground water. herdsmen in some places have dug ditches three to six metres deep and since underground water oozes out from their bottom, the local people call them "long wells", the longest being 3 kilometres.

most of the wells were sunk by commune members with simple tools in the spirit of hard struggle. working with pickaxes and spades, members of well-sinking teams, with their waists girdled by safety belts, inched through layers of rock. with sheer revolutionary determination, they brought underground water up to the surface.

the state has sent in technicians and drilling machines to help the herdsmen sink wells. the first artesian well on a grassland in otokand banner was sunk by a state oil drilling team. as soon as this 1,000-metre-deep well struck water, clear water gushed out with great force, and formed a river 160 kilometres long. the river brought the pastures of two communes under irrigation. the herdsmen

were able to enclose part of their pastures to grow grass and fodder crops and build the area's first vegetable gardens and fish breeding ponds.

working in co-operation with hydro-geologists, the drilling team has sunk 110 pump wells, including artesian wells, in the past year and more.

the hsianghuang banner on southern silinghol grasslands was a desolate area before liberation. the local rulers occupied large tracts of grazing grounds, springs and mountains and labelled them as "sacred". herdsmen were forbidden to use such grazing grounds or even touch the trees and grass there. the majority of the herdsmen, their animals lost due to class exploitation and repeated dry spells, were forced to wander to surrounding counties and work as hired hands.

they returned only after liberation with the help of the people's government. relying on their collective strength, the herdsmen set out to transform the grassland. they enclosed "sacred" grassland with stones dug out of "sacred" mountains to grow alfalfa, sorghum, maize and other fodder crops and built shelter belts. they divided their natural grassland into sections for use in different seasons. this formerly desolate place has now become a thriving socialist stockbreeding area.

in developing stockbreeding, great efforts have been made in inner mongolia to combat windstorms and shifting sand. all communes in wushen banner in a desert area are planting trees and grass to create pastures and forestry plantations. members of sheli commune first planted wormwoods on the windward slopes of sand dunes. then sand willows were planted among the grass. after the sand willows took root under the protection of the grass, willows, poplars, elms and other trees were planted, to be sheltered by the sand willows. in this way the windward slopes of the sand dunes were anchored. after the tops of the dunes were blown off in the years that followed, good grazing grounds came into existence.

the herdsmen have also built fences or walls to enclose the lower land hemmed in by sand dunes. as underground water is easy to obtain there, they grow grass and fodder crops on the enclosed land. the acreage of such pasture and fodder bases totals 60,000 hectares in the wushen banner alone.

most herdsmen in inner mongolia have now settled down and ended their nomadic life. as they rationally use their grazing grounds and have more and more wells and fodder bases, they don't have to roam the grassland in search of water and pasture.

despite a serious drought that affected part of inner mongolia in the first half of this year, the autonomous region achieved a gross increase of 22.8 percent in the number of animals in the stockbreeding year ending june 30 of this year. the number of young animals born in the year was one million head more than the region's total number of animals in 1947, when the autonomous region was set up. now its total number of animals is four times the figure in 1947. the herdsmen's living standards have been improved step by step. they are now working hard to build new socialist stockbreeding areas in accordance with the principle of "laying the chief emphasis on stockbreeding, combining it with farming and forestry, and ensuring an all-round development in the light of local conditions."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Vice Minister Fetes Albanian Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1975)

chen wei-chi, chairman of the chinese group to the joint china-albania committee for cooperation in technology and technical science and vice-minister of light industry, gave a banquet this evening in honour of the albanian scientific and technical cooperation delegation led by maqo bleta, chairman of the albanian group to the joint china-albania committee for cooperation in technology and technical science and vice-minister of industry and mining.

present was albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla.

at the banquet permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere of fraternity, vice-minister chen wei-chi and vice-minister maqo bleta proposed toasts to the further development of the great friendship between the peoples of china and albania and the relations of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

present at the banquet were also han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned, including kung shuo-chih, hsi chao-ming, chang chi and ma ling.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Journalists Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1975)

the peking press circles gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the journalists delegation from cambodia with sok chhorn as its leader and neou keng as its deputy leader.

among the guests were cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and embassy officials.

the banquet was filled with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

attending the banquet were beti kolossoum, first counsellor of the chad embassy here, and chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned ho kung-kai, chang keng-ho and liu hua.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Civil Aviation Delegation of Finnish Government Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1975)

a civil aviation delegation of the finnish government led by esa timonen, minister of communications, arrived in peking by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china upon invitation.

it was greeted at the airport by liu tsun-hsin, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, wang nai-tien, deputy director of the commanding department of the administration, and leading members of departments concerned.

present were martti salomies, finnish ambassador to china, matti hakkanen, counsellor of the finnish embassy here, and other embassy officials.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Agreement of Maritime Navigation between Governments of China and France Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1975)

an agreement of maritime navigation between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of france was signed in peking yesterday evening. signing the agreement on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china was vice-minister of communications yu mei; and signing the agreement on behalf of the government of the republic of france was m. jean chapon, leader of the french government delegation and secretary general of marine merchandise to the ministry of transport.

present was french ambassador to china claude arnaud.

yesterday afternoon, yeh fei, minister of communications, met all members of the french government delegation led by m. jean chapon. ambassador claude arnaud was present.

secretary general m. jean chapon arrived in peking at noon yesterday. members of the french government delegation had arrived earlier.

CHINA AND HONGKONG AND MACAO

Hongkong and Macao Compatriots Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1975)

a delegation of hongkong and macao compatriots headed by pan chiang-wei, vice chairman of the council of the hongkong and kowloon federation of trade unions, arrived in peking by plane this evening for the national day celebrations.

deputy leaders of the delegation are pao fang and chang pin.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Military Attache Gives Army Day Cocktail Party in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1975)

col. kalmar tamas, military attache of the embassy of the hungarian people's republic in china, and his wife gave a cocktail party here this afternoon in celebration of the hungarian armed forces day.

among the guests were ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned li man-tsun, kan mai and liu chin-lin.

present at the party were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to china.

also present were mrs. godor ferenc, wife of the hungarian ambassador to china, and officials of the embassy here.

CHINA AND JAPAN

China-Japan Friendship Association Delegation Continues Visit in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 29, 1975)

the china-japan friendship association delegation led by chu tu-nan visited chiba, akita, fukushima and miyagi prefectures, japan, from september 22 to 28.

the delegation was warmly welcomed and cordially received by leading local government officials, the branch organizations of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) in these places, friends from various circles, korean residents in japan and patriotic chinese residents.

during its stay in chiba prefecture, the delegation was invited to the "meeting demanding the immediate conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship" held by the welcoming committee of this prefecture.

the delegation arrived in sendai city of miyagi prefecture on september 26 and was welcomed among others by kozo sasaki, diet member of the japanese socialist party, who made a special trip these from tokyo.

the miyagi prefectural welcoming committee held a cocktail party the following day in its honour attended by more than 200 people. takeshi shimano, mayor of sendai, in his speech at the party said, "sendai citizens cherish profound goodwill towards china because the spirit of the great mr. lu hsun has brought about a link between the chinese people and us." he stressed, "we should learn the great lu hsun spirit so as to further consolidate the link of japan-china friendship."

on september 28, the delegation laid a wreath before the lu hsun monument in sendai city.

earlier on september 21, yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the komei party, gave a banquet in tokyo in honour of the chinese delegation.

yoshitake sasaki, state minister and director general of the science and technology agency, gave a banquet on september 22 in honour of sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association who pays a goodwill visit to tokyo.

Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung Fetes Zentaro Kosaka

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1975)

vice-minister of foreign affairs han nien-lung gave a banquet this evening in honour of zentaro kosaka, liberal-democratic member of the house of representatives of japan, and his wife. they had a friendly conversation during the banquet.

present were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned wang hsiao-yun, li fu-teh and shan ta-chi. japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and his wife were present.

zentaro kosaka and his wife arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china.

Delegation of Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1975)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association led by torao miyagawa, deputy director-general of the association, at noon today.

present on the occasions were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned including wang yeh-chiu, chao pu-chu, yang chi, wang hsiao-yun, liu hsi-lin, yen wen-ching, yuan shih-hai and su pai.

the japanese delegation arrived here yesterday as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador Gives Reception for Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe's China Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1975)

hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, gave a reception this evening for the china visit of the korean pyongyang acrobatic troupe.

among the guests at the reception were wang chen, vice-premier, yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, yu hui-yung, minister of culture, yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, huang tso-chen, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, hao liang, liu ching-tang and lin lin, leading members of departments concerned, and literary and art workers in the chinese capital.

present were chang chun sop, korean vice-minister of culture and art and leader of the korean troupe, choe gi ju and om do ryol, deputy leaders of the troupe, and acrobats from the troupe.

the reception was marked by an atmosphere of fraternal friendship between the chinese and korean people. chang chun sop said in his toast: with the cordial and positive support of the chinese government and people, we have successfully given performances and thus contributed to further strengthening the unbreakable militant friendship and unity of the people and literary and art workers of korea and china.

during our visit we have witnessed the tremendous achievements the fraternal chinese people made in socialist revolution and construction in the revolutionary spirit of independence and self-reliance under the brilliant leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung, and the successes the chinese literary and art workers achieved in creating revolutionary literary and art works.

the leader of the korean troupe said: we have been accorded a warm welcome and hospitality everywhere in china, and we have personally experienced the class feelings and warm fraternal friendship the chinese people and literary and art workers showed for the korean people and literary and art workers.

we have seen from the current visit how the militant friendship and great unity of the korean and chinese people, founded by comrade kim il sung and comrade mao tsetung, the great leaders of the two peoples, has developed and reached a new and higher stage.

in future, he declared, we will as always do everything in our power to strengthen the militant friendship and unity of the korean and chinese people.

wang ping-nan said in his toast: by its present performance tour, the pyongyang acrobatic troupe has made important contributions to further enhancing the militant friendship and great solidarity of the chinese and korean people and literary and art workers, and to promoting the cultural exchanges between the two countries. in the past month and more, he said, the korean troupe worked day and night with soaring political enthusiasm and conscientious working approach, despite fatigue, toured peking, changsha, shaoshan, shanghai and shenyang and gave scores of performances. its acrobatic items with revolutionary contents and national flavour drew warm applause and universal praise.

from your sterling performances, he added, we have witnessed the outstanding results the korean acrobats have achieved in inheriting and developing their national art tradition under the guidance of the korean people's great leader president kim il sung's thinking on art and literature.

we are deeply impressed by the assiduousness of the comrades from the pyongyang troupe in study, their style of hard working in tempering themselves, their revolutionary spirit of constantly perfecting their art and their high sense of organization.

wang ping-nan wished the korean troupe new and still greater successes in its work in the future.

korean acrobats performed theatrical items at the end of the reception.

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1975)

a government delegation of the people's republic of china led by yeh fei, minister of communications, left here for the democratic people's republic of korea by train this afternoon to officiate at the opening ceremony of a chinese exhibition in korea and pay a friendly visit.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-ministers of communications yu mei and tao chi and leading members of departments concerned.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was present.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Ambassador to China Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1975)

kuwaiti ambassador to china m.a.a. abuelhassan and his wife gave a banquet here this evening for the china visit of ahmad al-sadoun, president of the kuwaiti national football association.

among the guests were chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of organizations concerned fu chiu-tao, li ching-chuan, lu chin-tung, chao hsi-wu, cheng yuan-hsing and chu tse.

conversations were cordial at the banquet filled with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

ahmad al-sadoun will shortly leave peking for a friendly visit to kwangchow on his way home.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

New Malagasy Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1975)

rakotofiringa crescent solohery, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the malagasy republic to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, ho kung-kai, director of the department of african affairs, and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

diplomatic officials of the embassy of the malagasy republic here were also present.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets New Malagasy Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying met rakotofiringa crescent solohery, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the malagasy republic to china, this afternoon and discussed with him matters concerning the presentation of his credentials.

the new malagasy ambassador arrived in peking by air yesterday.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

President Daddah Receives Chinese Ambassador to Mauritania

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Sept. 28, 1975)

moktar ould daddah, president of the islamic republic of mauritania, received chinese ambassador to mauritania kang mao-chao on september 25 in nouadhibou, capital of the 8th region of mauritania. he had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Sept. 27, 1975)

president luis echeverria of mexico received chinese ambassador yao kuang here today and had a friendly conversation with him.

president echeverria asked yao kuang to convey his cordial and friendly regards to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai.

Mexican President Shows Great Interest in Chinese Giant Pandas

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Sept. 27, 1975)

president luis echeverria of mexico, in the company of chinese ambassador yao kuang, today paid a special visit to the zoo to see the pair of giant pandas presented by the chinese government and people to the mexican government and people.

president echeverria showed great interest in the pandas and asked questions about their life and habits. he also visited the house newly built for them as well as their playground.

accompanying president echeverria on the visit were also jesus castaneda, chief of staff of the presidency and tan hai-kuang, councillor of the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Norway for Denmark

(NCNA-English Oslo, Sept. 27, 1975)

the tientsin acrobatic troupe of china ended its friendly visit and performance tour in norway and left for denmark today.

during its two-week stay, the troupe gave nine performances to more than 12,000 spectators in oslo, trondheim and stavanger. the feats of traditional chinese acrobatics were warmly acclaimed.

the troupe also visited factories, schools and a farm, and had a get-together with members of the norwegian-chinese friendship association and other norwegian friends. when visiting a shipyard in oslo, it performed for the 1,200 workers there.

tsao chun-keng, chinese ambassador to norway, gave a reception on september 18 for the visit of the troupe.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Delegation of Romania-China Friendship Association Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1975)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-romania friendship association gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the delegation of the romania-china friendship association led by pavel stefan, member of the central committee of the communist party of romania and vice-president of the romania-china friendship association.

among the guests at the banquet were lefter panait and constantin pricop, counsellors of the romanian embassy in china.

an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship reigned at the banquet. wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and delegation leader pavel stefan made toasts. wang ping-nan extended warm welcome to the delegation for its visit to china and thanked it for bringing to the chinese people the profound friendship of the romanian people. "we highly evaluate the revolutionary comradeship-in-arms between the chinese and romanian people," he declared. pavel stefan stated that there exists a long-standing friendship between the romanian and chinese people. "we are very glad to visit china on the eve of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's repblic of china. we have come for the purpose of further strengthening the romania-china friendship," he said.

present at the banquet were yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, liu hsi-chang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council, and leading members of other organizations concerned, including ku li-hung, han hsi-ya, hsing jen-hsien, yang chung-hsing, chung han-chiu and chien li-jen.

the delegation of the romania-china friendship association arrived in peking this morning for a friendly visit to china.

Chinese Ministry of National Defence Fetes Delegation of Supreme Political Council of Romanian Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1975)

the chinese ministry of national defence gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the supreme political council of the armed forces of the romanian socialist republic led by major general gheorghe gomoiu, vice-minister of national defence and secretary of the council.

attending the banquet were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and military attache of the romanian embassy here col. ioan dubesteanu.

present were liang pi-yeh, huang yu-kun and tien wei-hsin, deputy directors of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned of the p.l.a. and the foreign ministry including wang ti-kang, chang po-hsiang, li man-tsun, lu tsun-fu, chen ya-ting, kuo kai-feng, kao teh-hsiang, chu kai-yin, lin ping and hsi chao-ming.

liang pi-yeh spoke first at the banquet. he praised the romanian armed forces as a heroic army. he said: this army has performed great meritorious deeds for the people either in the years of war for the liberation of the motherland, or in the cause of socialist construction. over the last years, they have continuously strengthened their military and political training, raised their military technique and political and ideological consciousness, constantly maintained high vigilance and have been ready at all times to resolutely wipe out any enemy who dares to invade for defending their motherland.

liang pi-yeh pointed out: the people and armed forces of china and romania have forged a profound revolutionary friendship in their protracted struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. in their common struggle in the future, the people and armed forces of the two countries will surely unite still more closely, fight together and march forward to new victories by holding aloft the brilliant banner of marxism-leninism.

major general gheorghe gomoiu said in his speech: the relations of friendship in all fields between romania and china are in the fundamental interests of the two peoples and conducive to the strengthening of the forces against imperialism. we are particularly glad to see that the chinese people's liberation army has become a mighty force in safeguarding the fruits of revolution and the independence and sovereignty of the state.

he pointed out that the visit of his delegation, which aims at exchanging experience in political work and in the work of political departments, will certainly make new contributions to the enhancement of the friendship and relations of fraternal cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries.

the romanian delegation arrived here by air this morning for a friendly visit as guests of the chinese ministry of national defence.

CHINA AND SOUTH AFRICA

Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei Meets Delegation of Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1975)

vice-premier chi teng-kuei this evening met and had a cordial and friendly talk with all members of the delegation of pan-africanist congress of azania led by p.k. leballo, acting chairman of the congress, with p.s. gqobose, acting secretary of finance of the congress, as the deputy leader.

present on the occasion were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and li heng, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

after the meeting, vice-premier chi teng-kuei gave a dinner in honour of the delegation.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1975)

wu yu-hsun, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, met here this evening with dr. gladstone charles nissanka jayasuriya, general secretary of the national science council of sri lanka, and dr. mailvaganam mahendran, general secretary of the sri lanka association for the advancement of science, and gave a dinner in their honour.

present on the occasions were leading members of organizations concerned and chinese scientists including wu tsao-wen.

sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and embassy officials were present.

the guests from sri lanka arrived in peking yesterday. they will tour other places of china.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Pavilion at Swiss Exhibition Receives 600,000 Visitors

(NCNA-English Geneva, Sept. 28, 1975)

the 56th swiss national exhibition closed in lausanne this evening.

during the 16-day exhibition, 600,000 people from all parts of switzerland and other countries visited the chinese pavilion. they praised the agricultural, industrial, handicraft and art products on display. many visitors said that the exhibits and charts demonstrated not only the remarkable progress the chinese people had made on various fronts but also their new mental outlook.

during this period, "ode to the national day", "taching -- red banner on the industrial front" and other chinese documentary films were shown to the warm welcome of the audience.

CHINA AND TOGO

New Togolese Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1975)

akakpo ahianyo, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of togo to the people's republic of china, this afternoon presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying, director ho kung-kai of the department of african affairs and director chu chuan-hsien of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

a diplomatic official of the embassy of the republic of togo here was also present.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets New Togolese Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying today met akakpo-ahianyo, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of togo to china, and discussed with him matters related to the presentation of his credentials.

ambassador akakpo-ahianyo arrived in peking by air yesterday.

CHINA AND US

US President Meets Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1975)

u.s. president gerald r. ford has met with the delegation of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china headed by chou pei-yuan, according to a washington report.

the meeting took place in the white house on september 27.

present on the occasion were general brent scowcroft, deputy assistant to the president for national security affairs; richard h. solomon, senior white house official; and william k. hitchcock, deputy assistant secretary of state for educational and cultural affairs.

huang chen, chief of the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the united states, was also present.

present on the u.s. side were also philip handler, president of the united states national academy of sciences, and frank press, chairman of the committee on scholarly communication with the people's republic of china.

president ford welcomed the chinese delegation to the united states, and asked them to convey his best regards to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai.

on the previous evening, the president of the united states national academy of sciences philip handler gave a dinner in honour of the delegation.

the chinese delegation arrived in washington on september 25 for a visit at the invitation of the committee on scholarly communication with the people's republic of china.

Chiao Kuan-hua Attends Dinner Given by Kissinger

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 28, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 30th u.n. general assembly session and foreign minister, this evening attended a dinner given by u.s. secretary of state henry kissinger in new york.

attending the dinner on the chinese side were huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation and permanent representative to the u.n., and others.

present on the american side were daniel p. moynihan, u.s. permanent representative to the u.n., and others.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

President of Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia to Pay Official Friendly Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1975)

dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, will pay an official friendly visit to the people's republic of china starting october 6, 1975 at the invitation of premier chou en-lai.

OIL STRUGGLE

Hsinhua Correspondent Commentary: Oil Struggle Wins New Victory Through Unity

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1975)

using oil as a weapon in the past two years, the oil producing countries of the third world have won significant victories in safeguarding state sovereignty and economic interests and in courageously striking at hegemonism and the old international economic order. but international monopoly capital has tried desperately to shift the economic crisis of the capitalist world onto these oil producing countries, greatly reducing their real income. to cope with this situation, the 14th extraordinary meeting of the ministerial conference of the organization of petroleum exporting countries (opec), held in vienna from september 24 to 27, decided through consultation to increase the price of crude oil by 10 per cent as from october 1. this is another victory won by the oil exporting countries which have bravely stood up to superpower intimidation, threats and sabotage by upholding unity and kept a firm hold on their right to fix oil prices.

one superpower has kept hurling abuses and waving the big stick at these oil producing countries in an attempt to subdue them. it declared recently that it "would make a determined effort to reverse the conditions that have enabled oil prices to be fixed unilaterally." the other superpower claimed that "the question of equitable prices" should not be solved by "unilateral increase of prices" and prices should be favourable to all countries. the oil producers paid no attention to these outcries, held the extraordinary meeting on september 24 as scheduled to discuss oil prices. the united states was so worried that its spokesman asserted on the same day that it was "unjustifiable" to raise oil prices.
the next day, the soviet union tried to sow dissension through it's mouthpiece tass in an attempt to split the oil producers and disrupt the meeting. certain countries, tass said, were persisting in "ways" that "would defend the interests of oil producers" while a certain country put up "stubborn opposition" under u.s. "pressure".

neither submitting to superpower intimidation and threats long before the meeting, nor swayed by their outcries and provocations during it, the opec member states further closed their ranks, hardened their fighting will and unanimously adopted through consultation another important measure against the shifting of economic crisis and for protecting their oil rights and interests. this was hailed by all the oil producers as a victory of struggle in unity.

the success of the opec meeting once again shows that the key to victory in the oil struggle lies in upholding unity and daring to wage a resolute struggle against the superpowers.

the success of the conference also shows that this new struggle of the third world oil producers is completely justifiable. having won the first two rounds with the petroleum weapon, the oil producers decided to freeze the petroleum price from january 1, 1974 onwards. but since then, the prices of their imported manufactured goods and grains from the developed countries have kept soaring. a survey of the japanese economic research institute for the middle east said that the prices of commodities imported by saudi arabia, kuwait, iran, algeria and libya, -- five oil producers in the middle east, went up more than 20 per cent over that of the previous year. this shows that the industrialized countries have shifted the impact of the rise of oil price onto ordinary manufactured goods, the survey pointed out. it is reported that the purchasing power of the petroleum exporting countries have dropped 30 to 40 per cent because of the oil price freeze, the rocketing prices of manufactured goods and inflation. in these circumstances, it is only natural for the opec countries to readjust oil prices. in this connection, they have paid attention to waging the struggle on just grounds, to their advantage and with restraint. in the 21 months since the oil price freeze, while taking measures to curb the excessive exploitation by foreign oil monopoly companies and to increase the actual income of the oil-producing countries, they have twice adjusted the oil prices downwards a little, namely from 11.651 dollars a barrel in january, 1974 to 10.46 dollars. even with the 10 per cent increase, the price per barrel stands at 11.51 dollars which approximates the january 1974 figure. therefore, the superpower denunciation of the price readjustment is completely groundless.

the oil struggle has always spearheaded the third world struggles over raw materials. encouraged by the new victory of the oil struggle, the raw material producing countries of the third world will be further organized and united. they will struggle more resolutely to safeguard their legitimate rights and interests and transform the old international economic order which is based on exploitation.

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